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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1871. NO. 273.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Great Riot in Dublin—Forty-Seven Persons Wounded—France Preparing for Possible Complications in the East—Trouble Between German Soldiers and French Citizens, &c., &c.

Great Riot in Dublin—A Fenian Amnesty Meeting Prohibited—Forty-seven Persons Wounded.

LONDON, August 7.—A great riot occurred at Dublin yesterday. The Board of Public Works prohibited the Fenian amnesty meeting organized by Smyth, the member from west Meath, Sullivan, the editor of the *Nation*, and O'Byrne, editor of the *Irishman*. Notwithstanding at four o'clock P. M., vast crowds or men, women and children assembled around Wellington Monument, Phœnix Park, three hundred from View Rock Lodge, where the Royal party were staying. A large force of police were held in reserve. The procession was formed, with Smyth, Sullivan and Egan at the head and five hundred men wearing green uniforms and carrying green banners. The meeting was opened by the Superintendent of Police advanced. The people groaned and hissed the Superintendent, who showed a determination to break up the meeting, and was knocked down. The police then rushed upon them, when a frightful fight ensued. The officers drew their weapons and felled people by scores. The conflict growing hotter, stones were thrown, and sticks plied by the mob. Women and children were trampled under foot and injured. The riot lasted about half an hour, forty-seven persons are known to have been wounded, many seriously. Smythe, Sullivan and Nolan were badly hurt. Many of the police received severe bruises. The hospitals are full of injured. There is great excitement throughout the city, and the police are under arms. All is quiet. Eventually order was restored. The leaders of the meeting are to be prosecuted. During the riot the military were prepared, but were not called out. The fighting extended all the length of the quay. Every window showing the flag of honor and loyalty was smashed.

A dispatch from Dublin to-day says that the city is quiet. Several places visited by the royal party were guitted on Sunday by the mob. The hospital is full of wounded.

Preparing for Complications—Troubles Between German Soldiers and Citizens in the Occupied Districts of France.

LONDON, August 7.—The *Standard* to-day says the French iron-clad war steamers Magenta, Magnanime and Revanche have been got ready for sea at Toulon, in view of the possible complication in the east. The condition of affairs in Paris is reported by Germans.

A Prussian subject having been hanged a day or two since at Pologny, in the Department of Jura, a riot followed, in which the German soldiers wounded about twenty citizens, and threatened to burn the place, quiet was again restored by the authorities promising to cause the arrest of the offenders.

Minister Schenck is about to remove his official residence to Fleming's Hotel, Piccadilly.

Ashbury's new yacht, the Lorenzo, has disappointed her owner in the late contest. She will not come to America and compete for the Queen's cup. The Cambria will be refitted and take her place.

The steamship Idaho, from New York, touched Queenstown, and the Peruvian, from Quebec, Moville.

The city is almost deserted, in consequence of the regular bank holiday.

FRANCE.

PARIS, August 7.—Bonds closed at 92 for the 5s. PARIS, August 8.—Bonds decline thirty at 55 francs 50 centimes.

The Plans and Hopes of the Imperialists.

A correspondent gives the details of an interview with M. Conti, a member of the French Assembly, and late private secretary of the late Emperor Napoleon. M. Conti repudiates the declarance, on the ground that it was the work of the Assembly, not of the people, from whom Napoleon received his title to reign. Confident in the overwhelming majority of the Imperialists with the great majority of the French people, all the efforts of the Imperialists will be devoted to securing a plebiscite or popular vote on the restoration of the empire. He said the principal thing was to fix the election of some of the former representatives or the imperial government, and to have them elected. The first will be a determined opposition to the arbitrary measures M. Thiers has adopted, and intends to adopt. A dictatorship, which he says whose means are unlimited, but which breaks in attempts at taxing and stamping and stamping and sealing all papers of the Chamvre the rumored rupture of the treaty of commerce with England has caused the greatest consternation. One thing will bring on the crisis, and when M. Thiers sees that the opposition offered to him is to some to him in the Assembly, supported by the majority of the country, he will give in his resignation. Everything will be prepared for this. The words and watchwords of the Imperialists are to accept the resignation, and we shall propose some republican candidate of our party for the vacancy. If once elected, we shall take a plebiscite throughout the country, and the result will be no one before. Hand, the Count of the King of Italy, and said he has required us with the deepest ingratitude for all the aid and assistance we have given him. He is a creature made by the Emperor, and not wishing to have war with him, we accepted his forgive as a pledge that when order is restored he withdrawn from Italy our flag, floating as a safeguard over the Papal Palace, would have been withdrawn from Rome, as their being left intact; but the Italians, when they knew we were engaged in war, and unable to watch them, profited by our weakness to make what they called United Italy. Every effort will be made by the Imperial to restore the Empire without bloodshed, but by the present state of this country, a war now-ever eighty-one would be necessary to recover at least a portion of our frontier, and we must first redeem that before we can again try the issue of a foreign question by force of arms.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA.

Excursion of the Maryland Editorial Association to Sandusky, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., August 7, 1871.

Upon the invitation of President Garrett, some fifty members of the Maryland Editorial Association, accompanied nearly all the leading journals in the State, are now *en route* from Baltimore to Sandusky, *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Road and its Central Ohio and Lake Erie divisions. They left Baltimore by the mail train at 4 o'clock this morning, in an elegant special car provided by the company, and thus far have greatly enjoyed the the varied attractions and convenience of the road. A commissary car, provided with a bountiful supply of creature comforts, and accompanies the excursionists.

This is their third annual excursion. Their first trip was on the Baltimore and Ohio Road to the famous Jovdan Springs, in West Virginia. Last year they visited Niagara Falls, and now the purpose to spend a day or two at Put-in-Bay Island and Lake Erie, and will also visit Gibraltar Island, owned by the eminent banker, Jay Cooke, who kindly tendered them an invitation to do so through his brother, the Hon. Henry D. Cooke, Governor of the District of Columbia, and subsequently by direct telegraphic dispatches. The party will remain a few hours at Cleamboa, where they will probably be joined by the representatives of the press of that city. Other journalists along the line of the Central Ohio and Lake Erie divisions of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, it is expected, will also join the excursionists, and proceed to the Island.

The following gentlemen comprise the editorial party and invited guests: Edward Pottle, Secretary to President Garrett, in charge of excursion party; Hon. George W. Wilson, President, *Gazette*, Upper Marlboro'; Charles W. Wilson, *Gazette*, Upper Marlboro'; Hon. Simon Sheeraus, Baltimore; William H. Rulse, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. Samuel Kopler, *Neuigkeit Bote*, Baltimore; Charles Detmold, *Journal*, Frederick; Geo. Arnold, *Journal*, Annapolis; Charles F. Mosny, *Daily Gazette*, Baltimore; John L. Kingsbury, *Republican*, Hagerstown; Thomas Parker, *Bugle*, Elkton, Towsontown; G. W. Cruikshank, *Democrat*, Elkton; W. W. Bustard, Charles S. Mosy, *Observer*, Centreville; Thos. K. Robson, Star, Easton; N. C. Killam, *Democrat and News*, Cambridge; Robert J. Brent, *Democrat*, Leonardtown; E. Thos. *Journal*, Denton; J. W. Baughman, *Citizen*, Frederick; W. C. Carey, *Sentinel*, Westminster; Richard Manning, *Chronicle*, Westminster; Peter Negley, *Bank*, Hagerstown; M. G. Boyd, *Mercantile Journal*, Baltimore; Wm. Hand Brown, Salisbury; Will H. Lowdermilk, *Telegraph*, Cumberland; Dr. Clark, *Sun*, Cumberland; Chauncey Cambridge; Charles Cole, Phœnix, Frederick; E. Wells, Phœnix, Port Tobacco; Julius A. Schmahl, *Journal*, Baltimore; Jos. Thomas, *Argus*, Easton; Upper Marlborough; A. P. McComas, *Republican*, Harre de Grace; J. Wesley Gill, Baltimore; Sun; and J. Cloud Noe, *Sunday Telegraph*, Baltimore; John Wills, *Maryland Farmer*, Baltimore; Samuel Mason Mills, *Maryland Farmer*, Baltimore; C. C. Bamaugh, *Dulcesville*, Baltimore; G. W. Conner, *Baltimorean*, Baltimore; Geo. Bernard, *Free Press*, Cumberland; William Pinkney Hamilton, *Correspondent*, Baltimore; Thomas Donaldson, *Gazette*, Baltimore; Guests—William M. Isaac, Frank Burr, Washington Chronicle; Joseph H. Seward, James B. Gilmour, Richard Bonner, Baltimore; Hon. Alexander Long, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ansgust Louse, William A. Gunnell, Baltimore; Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Baltimore; L. A. Damnache, Prof. M. A. Morrell, State Superintendent of Public Institutions.

ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and Still Buried.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—About two o'clock this morning the boiler in the Union Flouring Mill of H. C. Yeatman & Co., on Second street, between Carr and Biddle, exploded with terrific force, instantly killing John Scott, engineer, and James P. Jones, fireman and blowing out the entire east end of the building. Another man in the boiler were thrown from a quarter to half a mile. The explosion is accounted for as follows: A small amount of water was heated to cause steam to operate the boiler engine. About ninety pounds of steam was passed, the pumps were at work, and cold water entered the boiler, and the next moment the engine and a large portion of the mill were flying in every direction. The loss to property is from $30,000 to $40,000.

CRIME.

Unprovoked Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, August 7.—A deliberate murder was committed in the southern portion of this city yesterday. One Wm. Bowen, a white man, shot and killed the janitor of a colored boy named Dick Johnson, who was a rival in the affection of a disinclined woman. Bowen was arrested, but escaped from the officer, and drawing a revolver, fired two shots, one of which took effect, causing instant death. Bowen fled and has not yet been arrested.

A Negro Killed in Arkansas.

A negro named Frank Day was shot and killed at Arkansas, Arkansas, on the 4th inst., by a man named Adams. The last-named is now on Arkansas, where he later fired with a shot gun, killing him instantly.

The Fruits of Gambling.

NEW YORK, August 7.—George C. Ficke, cashier for the late firm of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., before Justice Hogan, on a charge of embezzlement, said he was a partner in the firm; had made loans to Mr. Kohl and the amount of $50,000, which Kohl lost out of grand fund of money gambling; admitted to William Kohne that he defrauded the old firm of $50,000, and the new of $25,000. He was committed for trial on bail of $50,000.

Murder by Prize Fighters.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Charles Brannan, Charles Brannan, a respectable man deaper of the East Forty-Seventh street, was assaulted in front of his residence by Michael Coburn, a brother of Joe Coburn, and John Saunders. While Coburn was pounding the unfortunate man, Saunders drew a knife and stabbed Brannan, inflicting a wound which will probably result in death. Both assailants were arrested and held to await the result of his injuries.

Joseph Messner to be Hanged.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 7.—Governor Hoffman positively refuses to commute the sentence of Joseph Messner, who is under sentence to be hanged on Friday next.

NEW YORK.

Preparing for the Cholera.

The Mass Meeting to Look Into the Tammany Frauds Not to be Held To-day—Suit Against Connolly—Mr. Opdyke to Reply to Mr. Hall's Letter—Turners' Procession—Narrow Escape from a Frightful Disaster on the Erie Railway—A Switch Misplaced by a Sleepy Switchman—Dr. Dollinger Interviewed—Discovery of New Gold Fields in New Caledonia—The Norfolk Church Question—Fight Between the Israelites and Police—Tammany's Stealings—Doctoring of the Accounts, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1871.

PREPARING FOR THE CHOLERA.

The threatened approach of the cholera is being met by every precautionary measure on the part of the health authorities in the way of quarantine. This morning the work of cleansing the streets with lime and other disinfectants was commenced. The quarantine officers state that up to the present time no cholera has been detected on vessels entering this port.

INDIGNANT.

The inhabitant of Jamaica, L. I., are indignant because the South Side Railroad Company refuse to stop trains there. The difficulty grows out of the refusal of the Jamaica authorities to grant certain local privileges to the company unless the company would make local improvements by building shops in Jamaica.

WILL NOT BE HELD.

The projected mass meeting, for which a call was signed, as alleged, by New York merchants, to examine the alleged frauds on the City Treasury, will not, for some unexplained reason, be held to-morrow night.

BRINGING TAMMANY TO BOOK.

In the Supreme Court chambers to-day, the case of J. H. Cornell against Connolly came up for a hearing. The action was to compel Connolly to pay the firm of J. B. & T. W. Cornell, iron merchants, the sum of $20,000 alleged to be due by the city government for iron furnished the late firm for the new Court House in 1869. O'Gorman, corporation counsel, confended that the matter was in the hands of the Commissioners of the Court House, appointed in 1870, and without their sanction the Controller had no authority to pay away money. For the plaintiff it was urged that the full bill, of which the present claim is part, had been approved by the Commissioners in 1869. The case was adjourned till Wednesday.

STEAMER SUNK.

The steamer Rockwell, from Sydney, C. B., with a cargo of coal, while proceeding up East river this morning, struck a reef off Sixteenth street and sunk.

THE TURNERS.

The Turners of New York and Brooklyn, with five hundred delegates from Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Milwaukee, St. Louis and other cities, formed in procession this morning and marched to Ninth avenue park. The afternoon was devoted to gymnastic exercises. In the evening there was a theatrical entertainment at Turner's Hall.

ORDERS TO HALT AND CONSOLLY.

Mr. Opdyke, President of the Chamber of Commerce, will answer the letter of Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly, giving his ideas in regard to the manner in which the investigation of the city government should be examined and discussed in the interests of the public.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

The New York passengers upon the Erie Railway, east bound lightning express, from Dayton and Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, narrowly escaped a frightful disaster. When the train had reached a point a few rods east of Shohola, Pennsylvania, and was proceeding at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, the switchman at the junction of the main track and a freight track apparently deliberately displaced the switch, thereby causing from the track the engine, baggage cars, both day cars and two sleeping cars. The engineer, Mr. James Fisk, Jr. None of the wrecked cars diverged more than a few feet from the track, the only one in which the run of occurred is about eighty feet above the surface of the Delaware river, which flows below. Fifty feet distant from the track is a small stream, runs under the railway through a huge chasm of one hundred feet in depth. Had the train been running at a greater rate of speed than fifteen miles per hour, all the cars must have been dashed to the bottom, either the deep glen beyond or into the Delaware river on the left. As it is the injured are all in the day cars, and the damage to the running stock was slight. The shock was severe, many persons being precipitated from their seats with violence. The switchman who was undeniably half asleep and unconscious of what he was doing, fled on the approach of the train was upon the track to which he turned the switch lever.

RESIGNATION OF THE CONSUL AT LIVERPOOL.

Thomas H. Dudley, Consul at Liverpool, will resign and return to his home in New Jersey in September.

NEW HOPE.

The first hale of hope from the farm of Elder Forgeam, at Schoharie, N. Y., sold in this city at fifty cents per pound.

DR. DOLLINGER INTERVIEWED.

The *World* publishes a Munich letter, dated July 31, containing an interview with Dr. Dollinger. The doctor said: "Still the Germans I am a Catholic still and hope to die a Catholic. Nothing would grieve me more than to be the cause of a schism in the Church." Of his reporter's change to Protestantism he said, "I have no amulets, not even that of Luther. No Catherine Born is laying on me with his sympathy Protestantism. He that there is a schism in the church, and declares the dogma of infallibility is heretical, and that the Pope omnipotent power, spiritually, and from the intregration given it, made his power virtually supreme in matters temporal, and declares that opposition to infallibility he harmonizes in action with his dogmatic belief, and that all who refuse to join adhering to the movement, they have nothing in common with him, as then seek the overthrow of the Catholic faith, and will be treated as such have from error.

DISCOVERY OF NEW GOLD FIELDS.

The following cable dispatch has been received from London: "Great excitement is occasioned here by the announcement of the discovery of large valuable gold fields in New Caledonia, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, between the 20th and 22d deg. 30 min. south, and lon. 164 deg. and 167 deg. 30 min. east, which are distant from Sydney, the location of proceeding to the island. Diggers are leaving for the newly discovered fields in great numbers. Several vessels are chartered to be ready to sail in successful working operation.

THE NORFOLK CHURCH QUESTION—FIGHT BETWEEN THE ISRAELITES AND POLICE.

Not long since complaint was made by the Trustees of the Alanson Methodist Church, on Norfolk street, against a few of Israelites, who insisted upon running their sewing machines on Sunday, in a building adjoining Church, to the great annoyance of the Christian worshippers. The authorities being appealed to, ordered the discontinuance and force and operatives, which was attempted by the police to-day. Upon entering the house the officers were vigorously assaulted by the Israelites, who refused to beat a retreat. A larger sound was then sent up and cleared the house, but not before the fight was over. A large number of both sides were injured. The inmates were dually overpowered, and will be tried to-morrow.

TAMMANY'S STEALINGS—THE BOOKS DOCTOR THE ACCOUNTS—AN OVER ISSUE OF BONDS, ETC.

The statement of the city and county finances which was demanded by the *Times* and promised some time ago, appeared last evening, and is published in several papers to-day. The indications are that the accounts have been cooked to suit the emergency and are very far from correct. An attempt has been made to diminish the city debt by the fixing many large deficiencies to the county. Several issues of bonds belonging to the city are charged to the county. Also some items that make a dangerous appearance in the reports published by the *Times* and *Tribune* are lumped in a way that makes less offensive. The accounts do not materially differ from those published by the *Times*, except that their appearance is simpler and calculated to specification of expenses.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-four Hours—Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1:30 P. M.

The barometer has fallen since Sunday morning slightly at Rocky Mountain stations and very considerably from Ohio to Kansas and northwest. The pressure has increased rapidly from New Jersey to Kansas, where it is now falling, but the highest pressure still remains on the South Atlantic coast. Southeasterly winds are now reported from Chesapeake Bay to Massachusetts, and northeasterly and brisk winds are generally in the Southern and Gulf States. Partially cloudy and clear weather has prevailed from Pennsylvania to Maine, and westward to Lake Michigan, but cloudy and threatening weather has prevailed from Tennessee northwestward into Ohio, and rain is reported from the Gulf coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall very generally east of the Mississippi, the lowest pressure remaining on the north west of Illinois. The temperature will remain favorable for local storms from Missouri to Lake Superior and east of Lake Michigan. Brisk to high southeasterly winds will probably be very general during the night from Tennessee and North Carolina to Lake Michigan, and cloudy weather with rain will probably prevail over New England Tuesday afternoon.

KENTUCKY.

Returns of the Election Yesterday.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The polls closed at noon. Until two o'clock Leslie received 381 votes and Harlan 365. The Republicans are greatly disappointed, as they expected Bowling Green precinct to go three hundred majority for Harlan. The county will give Leslie some eight hundred majority.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The election on this city to-day drew a heavy Republican gush. The returns from twenty-seven of the precincts, at noon, give Leslie eighty-seven. He is probably not elected in the whole city at 1500. The vote in the Sixth and Seventh wards at noon stood, Leslie 478, Harlan 324.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

At Palmyra, Wisconsin, on the 10th ult., a daughter of David Chatfield, aged twelve years, was burned to death while making a fire for the purpose of getting supper for the family, while they were absent.

A letter from Athens, Wis., says that on the 31st ult., a terrible storm passed over that town and vicinity the previous day. The grass was all beaten down in a tremendous shower, some of them being as large as two eggs, while others were cut in two and a half inches through. In some places the ground was covered sufficiently to run sleighs. The orchard glass suffered a generous share. Potatoes were half struck instead of sun struck. The storm had a fearful wind with it, laying vast in all the field had been rolled. It blew down several barns and fences stacks, leaving the ground covered with rain, leaves and fine-cut tobacco. Most of the tobacco in the immediate path of the storm was completely ruined, and others suffered severely from the wind and hail. The damage is estimated at $200,000.

In the open regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club, at Greenpoint, L. I., Saturday, both prizes for four and five oared barges fell to the same boat in the first class, Sioux in the second, Peerless in the first class for sloops, Orion in the second class, and Anna in the third class.

THE SABBATH QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Allow me to state, as briefly as possible, the true doctrine of the Sabbath, in opposition to the erroneous view of your correspondent *Hermes*, and those whose authority he quotes. We fall back upon higher authority than that of Judges and Archbishops, even that of God himself and of our Lord Jesus Christ.

1. *The Fourth Commandment was no more be abrogated than any other of the Ten Commandments.* They are all of moral and perpetual obligation, founded in the nature of man and in his relations to God and to his fellow man. They were all written by the finger of God on two tablets of stone, and given to Moses on Mt. Sinai, in the midst of the thunderings and lightnings and thick darkness out of the midst of which God spake to the trembling people. They stand out thus as entirely above and distinct from those *ceremonial* and *judicial* regulations which Moses was authorized to prescribe for the nation of Israel. The moral law, or decalogue, is not Mosaic—not Jewish—not merely national or temporary, but is *divine*, and for all people and all time. It lies at the foundation of all civil jurisprudence and international law. An ethical jurist who had been an unbeliever, was converted to a firm faith in Christianity by a careful study of the Ten Commandments, as may be seen in a tract published, I think, by the American Tract Society, and entitled, "Where did he get that Law?"

The fourth commandment is as much a part of this code as is the first, which says, "Thou shalt have no other Gods before me," or the fifth, "Honor thy father and thy mother, etc.," or the sixth, "Thou shalt not kill," or any of the others. If the fourth is abrogated, they are all abrogated, and are no longer binding on Christians. In opposition then to the dictum of Judge Read or Archbishop Whately, or any other high authorities, we rely upon the simple authority of Jesus Christ, who says: "I am not come to destroy the law or the Prophets; I came not to destroy, but to fulfil." He says to the young ruler, "Keep the commandments," and to a certain lawyer who asked him "Which is the great commandment in the law?" he answers by giving that admirable summary of the two tables of the law, which is recorded by the Evangelists, (see Matt. 22, 35-40; Mark 12, 28-31, &c.) adding, that "upon those two commandments hang all the law and the prophets." The fourth commandment, therefore, continues to be of the same binding obligation, for the authority of Christ, as any other part of the Decalogue.

2. There were certain *Jewish features* temporarily connected with this law, and especially with the law of the Sabbath, which have passed away, while the substance of the law remains unchanged; and it is for want of due discrimination here that so many eminent men have fallen into the error of supposing that the whole law was abrogated by Christ. For example, the preface to the Ten Commandments, which is, "I am the Lord thy God which brought thee *out of the land of Egypt*," &c., has reference primarily only to that people. The selection of the seventh day of the week to be observed in memorial of the finished work of creation, and to the Jews it had the additional use of commemorating their deliverance from Egyptian bondage. Now the work of redemption is accomplished, and is a more important event than either of the others, and therefore the first day of the week was very properly substituted for the seventh. That this was done by the authority of Christ, and by the act of his apostles merely, is apparent from his allwork meeting with them on the first day of the week, hence called the Lord's day; after his resurrection. Not a single word is given of a command, and no doubt this was one of those many things about which He instructed them during the forty days He was with them, "speaking of the things pertaining to the kingdom of God."

EDITORIAL HOPE.

P. S.—My residence in the country has prevented my noticing *Hermes* sooner.

Americans Abroad.

It is estimated that the total number of American travelers and tourists who have either gone or will go to Europe this year, at forty thousand, and the aggregate amount of money which they will leave abroad at one hundred millions of dollars. Now it is probable that not five hundred of this vast number who seek enjoyment in foreign countries, have ever seen or have any intelligent conception of the superb scenery of the Pacific Ocean, between the 30th and 42d deg. 30 min. south, and lon. 164 deg. and 167 deg. west from Greenwich, and which is within the direction of proceeding to the island. Diggers are leaving for the newly discovered fields in great numbers. Several vessels are chartered to be ready to sail in successful working operation.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

R. Dana to be Arbitrator at Geneva

In Case Adams Declines the Place—Transportation of Goods on Bonded Steamboats—Canada to be Represented in Our National Board of Trade—Meeting of Masonic Bodies in Baltimore—The Tax on Bank Dividends to be Collected—Arrival of the President, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 7, 1871.

Dana to be Arbitrator.

In case the report from New York proves true, that Charles Francis Adams has decided not to accept the position of arbitrator at Geneva, the probabilities are that Richard H. Dana will be asked to take it. The President, in the first instance, was personally in favor of Mr. Dana, and thus far, while several other gentlemen have been mentioned, there has been no serious discussion of any other names than those of Adams and Dana. The opposition to the latter has been made through the Secretary of State rather than presented directly to the President. One of the principal movers in it has been Beach Lawrence, with whom and Dana the question of copyright to certain works was a sharp issue some time since.

Bonded Steamboats.

Certain steamboat companies on the western rivers that have bonded under the Treasury regulations of May 9th, allowing the transportation of appraised merchandise in bond, have submitted to Secretary Boutwell the question whether, in carrying such merchandise from New Orleans to upper river ports, they are governed in regard to clearances and manifests by the act of 1793, and the act of March 2d, present year. The Secretary has decided that they are not.

The National Board of Trade.

The Canadian Board of Trade has signified its intention to send delegates to the annual meeting to be held at the session of the National Board of Trade of the United States. The relations which should exist between the two countries for trade and for the common use of their natural and artificial highways, are subjects to be discussed.

The Knights Templar.

Exclusive arrangements are being made by the Masonic fraternity of Baltimore for the reception of their brethern at the triennial meeting of the General Encampment of the Knights Templar of the United States and of the Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons next month.

Tax on Bank Dividends.

Caleb Cushing to-day had an interview with Secretary Boutwell in regard to the collection of the tax on dividends of Boston banks for the last five months of 1870. It will be remembered that Commissioner Pleasanton decided that the law did not authorize the collection of the tax of two and one-half per cent. for that period. His decision was subsequently revised by the Secretary in accordance with the opinion of Mr. Cushing, and the Commissioner was ordered to collect the tax. Finding that it would be impossible to do this in case of all the banks, Cushing asked that a large portion of the order was revoked. The Secretary after discussing the matter with Mr. Cushing, stated during that time by banks, railroad companies and other corporations must be collected, and so he shall hold this Department to the strict letter of this law.

Arrival of the President.

The President arrived here unexpectedly to all members this morning. Secretary Robeson left his house open for his accommodation, and had a stringe there. His presence became known at the depot and to-night there is quite a rush to find out if he has arrived. The fact is, the President's affairs, including business under the Treasty of Washington, are pressing upon him, and the Treasury Department. Regarding the latter business a special messenger was sent to him from here on Saturday last.

WASHINGTON, August 8.

DEAD LETTER.

The following is an abstract of the operations at the Dead Letter office during July, 1871: Letters Received—Ordinary domestic letters, 240,649; local or drop, 98,092; letters addressed to transient guests at hotels, 1,519; letters addressed to fictitious names, 4,548; registered letters, 400; letters originating in the office, 1,000; letters from foreign offices, 8,000; 8,800. Total domestic letters, 314,439. Letters originating in the office, 1,000; letters from foreign offices, in the United States, 18,925. Total letters received, 357,421. Letters returned to writers—ordinary letters, without postage and others unpaid, 20,000; money inclosed, $6,000; 95; 5,429; letters with checks or drafts, 1,000; letters with money orders, 1,937; letters with small articles of property, 285; letters with official franks, 181; letters with Congressional franks, 1,000; letters with postage due, 2,000; letters with postage stamps inclosed, 5,261; held for postage, letters claimed by parties addressed, 959.

ASHLAND, O.

Suicide of an Old Farmer—Anniversary Address.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., August 7, 1871.

Last night Benjamin Alsdorf, an old and highly respected farmer, living about two miles west of here, committed suicide by hanging himself. About fourteen years ago Mr. Alsdorf was attacked with insanity, but recovered and has been well until within the past week or so. For a few days past he has been ill a considerable portion of the time, and in good circumstances, and leaves a wife and family. At the Congregational church, to-day, returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Rev. Dr. Day, of Akron, Ohio, delivered an able and instructive address on the anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association at the Presbyterian Church last night, to a large and attentive audience.

WEST NEWTON, PA.

An Unlucky Shot—Mr. Auzi Morgan Wounded.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WEST NEWTON, PA., August 7, 1871.

Mr. Auzi Morgan, a farmer residing in Rostraver township, was shot at an early hour this morning by a neighbor's son, who fired a shot gun over a dog to frighten it. Mr. Morgan seems to have been observed from the house by a female, who ran out and entered the body in different parts. Dr. R. H. Vanhorne, a skilful physician, was called and dressed the wounds, which, though painful, are considered changerous.

FIRES.

Catskill, New York.

POUGHKEEPSIE, August 7.—A fire at Catskill this morning destroyed the Methodist House, a Baptist Church, Clark's blacksmithshop and and a dwelling. The loss is $50,000, and insured for $11,000.

FEARFUL HAIL STORM.

Cattle Killed and Crops Destroyed in Rockingham County, Va.—Hail Piled Twenty Inches in Depth.

(From the Richmond, Virginia, Enquirer.)

The following account of the hail storm that visited the Valley passed over the northern portion of Rockingham county on Friday evening last. The hail was accompanied with strong winds and a great quantity of rain. It occupied a very narrow strip of country, not more than three miles in its greatest breadth, and its course extended from west to east, commencing at the North Mountain, and not losing its force until it had reached the peaks on Massanutten Mountain, a distance of about fourteen miles, a great portion of the country passed over being the best agricultural districts of the county, that known as the Linville Creek district.

In some places the hail was piled up to the depth of twenty inches, and the next day quantities were gathered by the people and used in their houses. The destruction to the crops in the track is completely ruined, so far as this year's crops are concerned. Fences were blown down, trees uprooted, and fields are entirely stripped, nothing but the naked stocks being left standing.

The timber is completely barren. Forest trees have had the leaves stripped from them, and in many places present the sudden appearance of winter.

The damage to the fruit is also very great. Very large portions of the fruit crop have been killed and almost matured fruit have the trees stripped not only of the leaves but of the bearing wood. Mr. Henry Shomke, near Broadway station, one of the largest fruit growers in the Valley, loses his entire crop of fruit.

As the storm approached Lace Springs it seemed to be moving directly for that place, and the summer houses became so frightened that they had to their cellars to avoid witnessing the terrible scene. A man in the Harrison farm, in which the storm first had taken shelter, was struck by lightning and not for dead. He was knocked down by some cars the lightning, but some of them retained consciousness sufficient to see the danger they were in and crawled out of the way.

A great many small domestic animals were killed by the storm. Chickens, geese, sheep, calves, &c. A gentleman states that out of one brush heap there were taken about a hundred dead birds that had sought shelter in it.

The loss by the storm is variously estimated at from $200,000 to $500,000.

THE CAPTIVE INDIAN CHIEFS.

Satanta's Plea for Life.

On the occasion of the sentence of the two convicted Indian chiefs, for murder, at Jacksboro, Texas, a few days ago, Satanta, one of the prisoners, in reply to the charge of murder and sentence of death, spoke as though in self-justification. He said:

"I do not consider that I should die, since I have been under the white man's control ever since I was a young man; I started on the warpath when I was young, and have stopped with a sick man on Penn river. I have been abused by my people for being too friendly with the whites. I have always been an advocate for peace. I have always wished this to be a permanent home for my people. I am wearing shackles because of the Kiowas and General Sherman. I am to suffer for what others did. I think it will be a long time before I am set to the dry prairie—no power can stop it. If I could see my people I would tell them to be quiet. It is not likely that he passed through all this misfortune to be killed by a white man. I am sure that I will make peace. What mischief has been done, and by whom? The Kiowas and Comanches in the first mischief I have ever been in. I have a thousand knowledge of this Texas than I ever had. I ever got. I want your people can go on with their farming and stock raising—all will go well. When I came in with General Sherman he had given me arrested, the indignity of shackles was never before offered me. I am a chief. My people are in the house for the last few days—women and children—and I said in my heart, I am willing to make peace. That is the first time I ever said that now. I am as a woman. I expect to hear of muched done to my people. I am a chief, and I am only waiting to hear of my death to take the war path. Big Bow, Lone Wolf, Lone Bear, Eagle Heart and Parish have been arrested on Texas, and I feel more easily against them than I do the Texans. I will kill them with my own hands, if I am permitted to go to my tribe again.

After making the foregoing remarks, and being informed, through the interpreter, that the decree of the Court stood unaltered, and being informed that they would be hung on the first Friday of September next, they both arose and expressed a wish to be executed immediately; that they were tired of confinement, and were not afraid to die.

WESTFIELD EXPLOSION.

Testimony of Deck Hands—Distribution of Blame Among Employees—The Investigation to Close To-Day—All Boilers of Ferryboats to be Inspected.

NEW YORK, August 7.—In the Westfield investigation to-day, Michael Egar, deck hand, was standing on the stern of the boat when the explosion took place, and does not remember hearing the safety valve blow; he saw no liquor drank that trip. James Holliday, the deck hand, has seen drivers of lager beer wagons tap a keg and give beer to the deck hands, firemen and engineer in a tin kettle containing about two quarts, but seldom saw the engineer join them. Two of the deck hands testified to seeing the engineer go forward on the boat about eight or ten minutes before the explosion. The inspectors hope to conclude the investigation with to-morrow morning's session, when they will receive the report of the committee of experts appointed by the Supervising Inspector, viz: Messrs. W. Copeland, Andrew Fisher Jackson and Wm. H. Vanderbilt.

The authorities of New York, Brooklyn, Staten Island and New Jersey are to have an official inspection made of boilers on all steam ferryboats forthwith. Professor Thurston, of Stevens Institute, Hoboken, is at the request of the corporation of that place, to examine the boiler of the Westfield, with a view of presenting the result of his scientific observations to the coroner's jury. Many wounded by the Westfield explosion are still under treatment at Bellevue Hospital, several in a critical condition.

John P. Hill, editor of the *Technologist and Engineering Magazine*, did not discover any crack in the boiler. He thinks the steam ran up rapidly and the explosion took place at not less than forty pounds pressure.

Alexander D. Douglass, Chief Engineer of the steamship Huntsville, and ones inspector of Boilers, found no sign of crack or flaw, and believes the explosion occurred at fifty pounds pressure, the gauge having probably got out of order.

STATE NEWS.

At Scranton, on Friday, a man giving the name of Jackson Brown stole a valise from Mr. Whalley, a Presbyterian minister. Brown attempted to make his escape on a railway train, when he was captured and taken before an alderman. The valise contained over $5,000 in notes and bonds—the sum total of Mr. Whalley's worldly wealth.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* claims that the present apple fruit in cans originated in that town in the winter of 1845-6. Dr. Jacobs was the person who first tried the experiment, and was successful.

Dr. J. W. Orwig, while visiting a patient on Lincoln street, Upper Milton, on Monday of last week, fell dead from a chair while he was prescribing for the patient. Cause, heart disease.

Mr. Jacob Stein, of Hartleton township, Center county, was severly bitten by a horse recently, his arm being bitten through and through, and both bones broken.

A suicidal mania is prevailing at Harrisburg, no less than three attempts having been made last week—all superinduced by the excessive use of poisonous liquors.

Philadelphia tavern keepers complain that when they purchase a barrel of ale from the brewers, instead of receiving thirty-two gallons as required by law, they are getting but twenty-two, thus losing ten gallons on every barrel. They allege that the brewers have two sizes of barrels, one short barrel, and that they evade the law by giving a receipt for so many casks instead of barrels. The tavern keepers are devising means to remedy this.

The Scranton *Republican* says: The only old whipping post remaining in the county is at Plymouth, on the road to Nanticoke, and can be seen by travelers on the road. In revolutionary times it was the sign post, the court house, the auction mart, the forum, and the church of the day. It will be remembered, however, that the officers elected prior to 1870, while they had power to make returns under the old law, did not get back all their fees during their terms, and that the Presidential year the Coroner are the only persons at present

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE,
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILL FELLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLER, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. B. PLACK, Pittsburgh.

COMMISSIONER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McCUNNIGLE, Chartiers.

TREASURER,
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.

SURVEYOR,
ROBERT CLEGHORN, Patton.

POOR DIRECTOR,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE *Post* suggests that it is not necessary to go to New York for jobs and rings, and intimates a wish that somebody here would undertake the labor of exposure. In one light the suggestion is reasonable; and while our knowledge is neither peculiar nor extensive concerning such things, we are led to suppose that the editor of the *Post* himself, if the very latest case is to be considered, is the very person of all others to enter on the labor which he invites others to undertake. Perhaps, however, our contemporary, on a second thought, will conclude that this is not a good time to prosecute the inquiry he has suggested.

AS a comic illustrated probably the New York *Independent*—at one time a religious journal edited by HENRY WARD BEECHER, and subsequently less religious under the management of THEODORE TILTON—probably excels in the peculiar line it has chosen for pictures. The present number rather goes ahead of previous issues—the fun of some of the pictures being chiefly in what they contain that was not intended: for instance, "an editor" writing with his left hand, and innumerable persons in nearly every impossible position which the blundering artist could place them. As a whole, the comic idea is strongly developed in the *Independent*, though at present it is quite crude for a strictly religious journal, which the *Independent* claims to be.

THE rout of the North Carolina Bourbons is now settled beyond question, the Democratic Convention project having been defeated by a very handsome and decisive vote. This straightout Republican victory not only checkmates the rectotionists in their conspiracy to vitiate the organic law of the State, but also in all probability prevents the State from falling into their hands at the Presidential election. The result cannot fail to crystallize the Republican party in that State into coherence and unity, and to make it correspondingly effective for future operations. Now let it be wise, and by judicious and harmonious action hold on to what it has so laboriously and honorably regained.

THE news which we publish of the preparation for sea of a fleet of French iron-clad war steamers, indicates—whether the report be true or false—by what an insecure tenure the peace of Europe is at present held. This terrible question of the East is to the diplomatists what the ghost of BANQUO was to MACBETH—it will not stay down. It was "settled" only a few months ago, and here it is again, darker and more threatening of aspect than ever. Whether the complications feared by France shall precipitate the continent into war at this juncture, remains to be seen; it seems almost certain, however, that a collision cannot long be averted. Russia, Prussia, Austria, Italy, England, Switzerland, the Sultan, the Khedive, and—despite the dreadful drain upon her resources of men and material, poor France as well—are simultaneously getting ready for some great emergency—which the very preparations that are being made to meet it are of themselves sufficient to bring on. When the shock comes it will rock the world.

WE are not at all surprised at the tenor of our dispatches, herewith published, respecting the riots in Dublin; although we had hardly thought that the insurrectionary *fooling* would crop out so violently, or so soon. The ominous and significant fact that this hatred was so unmistakably and ferociously directed against the royal visiting party, not only shows how utterly foolish and futile are all attempts to loyalize the Irish populace by mere courtly condescending expressions of interest in their welfare, but also proves with what deep and savage earnestness the old Celtic wrath against the rule of the abhorred Saxonach flames out upon the slightest opportunity. The occurrence fitly supplements our remarks upon the same subject a few days ago, and furnishes a most curious commentary upon the glowing banquet speeches of the princes, who by this time have probably begun to revise their opinions.

JESSE WATTS, of this State, the newly appointed Commissioner of Agriculture, has entered or is about to enter on a most difficult experiment. It is not purely agricultural, it is true, but is nevertheless related to that as well as every other interest in the land. The undertaking is nothing less than an attempt to run his office entirely independent of political considerations in all respects. Aware, as he must be, that the path in which he has just set out is strewn all the way with wrecks of similar trials, the new Commissioner must be a very brave man indeed, and the fact that he enters on the undertaking with his eyes wide open raises the presumption that there is something about him which justifies the expectation that this attempt at Civil Service Reform will succeed. At any rate, he will be watched with interest, less however for any benefits which agriculture may derive from his success than from the fact that it will have shown that such a thing as a Department of the Government administered for the public welfare is possible.

A few months ago considerable excitement was created in financial circles by a number of rumors affecting the solvency and credit of one or more of the great Insurance Companies of the United States, in view of which the last insurance convention held in New York, recommended, among a number of other important reforms, the giving of greater publicity to the operating plans and methods of these institutions. The recent complete failure of the European Assurance society—an English company which, though holding a certificate of solvency, and claiming a surplus over all its liabilities of over a million and a quarter of dollars, turns out to have been hopelessly bankrupt at the very date of the issue of the certificate—should be thoroughly studied and considered in all its features and bearings, by the adjourned convention which meets in New York in the course of a few weeks. The magnitude of the insurance business of the United States is so great, and the interests are so enormous and so intimately related to the general financial concerns of the country, that it is impossible to exercise too much prudence and caution in its conduct and management. The total collapse of the company in question, prosperous and stable as it was supposed to be, cannot fail to create alarm in this country as well as in England, or to operate other than injuriously upon life insurance interests generally. A statement of the accounts of any affairs was published at the close of 1870, which showed a surplus of $1,300,000, but it seems, from an investigation of the books, that the surplus thus claimed was a portion of its unpaid capital, amounting to about $2,750,000, only a very small percentage of which can ever be realized. The company was in receipt of an annual income of more than a million of dollars a year; yet not only has every dollar of these receipts for the last two years and a half totally disappeared, but every cent of the available assets which in the statement of the actuary made such a promising showing, has also been so disposed of that the deceived and plundered policy holders will be unable to recover a single penny from the wreck. Features of this kind cannot be pondered too deeply, nor the lesson which they teach observed too well. We believe that, upon the whole, our own insurance companies are sound and safe. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that a tendency has existed among them to risk security and stability for great and sudden profits. This has caused whatever distrust and diffidence the people may have manifested toward them, and no question of more importance can be discussed at the ensuing convention than that of the adoption of a plan whereby the figures of their reports and exhibits may be analytically scrutinized and inspected by the people.

A COMPLAINT ANSWERED.

A correspondent, evidently a Catholic, after reminding us of the liberal features of our political institutions and of the equality of all religions before the law, expresses some indignation at the "frequency with which the Catholic Church is made the subject of hostile comment in certain secular newspapers." The writer thinks "the practice illiberal, indelicate and indicative of a persecuting spirit." However harsh or offensive those terms may appear, the remonstrant clearly applies them in entire sincerity as expressing a real feeling on his part and not for the mere purpose of battering us with hard words. Indeed the note is couched in such general phraseology that but for the absence of any intimation of a wish for its publication we should hardly have supposed that its rebuke was intended for the COMMERCIAL. We do not admit the justice of the charge, as it cannot with truth be alleged that this paper has frequently or at all indulged in comments, whether hostile or favorable, concerning the Catholic Church as such. In so far as it is merely a religious organization, resting upon the foundations common to all Christian churches, and designed and adapted to train men and women in piety and virtuous living, we, as secular journalists, have nothing to say about its officers or its modes of operation. Under the guidance of good taste and good sense the public sentiment forbids non-religious newspapers to meddle with any of the sects in their specifically religious character. But when one of them forgets or disregards the title under which it enjoys exemption from criticism, the obligation of reticence ceases, and the utmost plainness of speech and freedom of censure may become a duty. These terms are so generally recognized and so well understood among Protestants that no one ever thinks of questioning or finding fault with their application, and we are almost ashamed to have spent time in stating a principle too obvious for discussion. Whenever a religious sect, of whatever name, puts forth the claim of a divine right to supremacy over all the others, and then through its leaders and organized agencies, endeavors to convert the claim into fact, it forfeits its title to exemption from criticism. In both these ways the Romish Church has seemed to offend in this country. Through its journals and reviews, as well as from its pulpits, it has for many years constantly proclaimed not only the hope but the confidence with which it looks for ultimate ascendancy, all the while denouncing all forms of Protestantism as mere mischievous infidelity. By intrigues and coalitions with unprincipled politicians wherever circumstances have made success possible, it has endeavored to secure material aid for its agencies of conversion from the Treasury of the State, and has thus contrived to enjoy some of the advantages of an established Church. It has made incessant war upon our common school system, the great foundation of our free institutions, asserting as an indubitable truth that no system of popular education not controlled by the priests merits the sanction of the Church, or can be, in the long run, advantageous to the people. Only a few days ago, in New York, a priest, Father DRESSNOW declared from the pulpit that his order, "the priests, were appointed by God to be the guides of their flocks in political as well as in spiritual things, and that it is the duty of the people to follow their counsel." A short time before, another conspicuous clergyman, Father HECKER, proclaimed the doctrine that the State possesses no rights not derived from and expressed through the church. And since this precious utterance was published, the Pope of Rome has issued a syllabus in which this doctrine is invested with all the weight and influence of infallibility. "All temporal power," says His Holiness, "are created by Providence for the sole and single purpose of serving the church; consequently the church has the right to establish and revoke temporal powers at its pleasure, and whatever authority opposes the decrees of the church causes *ipso facto* to be illegitimate."

No man of ordinary sense and intelligence fails to perceive that all the foregoing doctrines and practices are directly in conflict with the principles upon which our free government rests. To point out the inconsistency and warn against its consequences are the manifest duties of the newspaper, and we are quite unable to understand with what reason or propriety the performance of them is charged with either "illiberality" or "indelicacy" or a "spirit of persecution." The truth is that in combatting the revival of mediæval Popery, the few Protestants who take part in the conflict, are fighting the battle of the Catholic Church; by which we mean that they are indirectly helping to maintain the Church in the only form in which it is possible for it much longer to exist in connection with modern civilization and thought. In Europe this truth has been for some years evident to enlightened thinkers of all classes even in the Church. Through the peculiarities of the present Pope and through the fanaticism of the Jesuits, aided by the narrow education of the Priests of all orders, the old Catholic Church has been hurried on to the brink of ruin. Even his Holiness has lately declared that nothing but a miracle can save it, by which of course he means the Church of the middle ages embodied in the person of the so-called successor of PETER, who, as the vicar of GOD, claims and exercises absolute power over kings and governments, as well as subjects and citizens. Plainly enough, neither Catholic kings nor Catholic nations are willing any longer to recognize such subjection. The struggle now in progress in Italy, Spain, Germany and France is certain to end in the triumph of modern ideas. It is a significant fact that the last syllabus—cited above—issued on the 25th of July, at once alarmed and disgusted the professors of the University of Rome, in which they remind the Holy Father that "the doctrines of his syllabus are contrary to the laws of the Church and to the spirit of modern times; that it is perilous gratuitously to claim unlimited control over the temporal powers of the world; that the spirit of the present age does not permit a return to the time of Gregory VII., Innocent III. and Boniface VIII., when the Popes exercised uncontested control over nations and sovereigns." But the principles thus renounced by these Professors, in common with eminent Catholic divines all over Europe, and which insisted upon and closely applied in ecclesiastical administration by others, are rapidly leading to the entire separation of the church from the State; these effete views are obtrusively proclaimed and acted upon as the indisputable doctrines of the church in this country. The intelligence and obedience of American Catholics were landed and made the subject of some modest boasting by their prelates in the late Vatican Council, and when the decree of the dogma of infallibility was objected to in anticipation of its injurious effect in the United States, the prediction was confidently made that no such effect would follow, but that it would be accepted with quiet and respectful deference. In fact it has been so received, and the decree which has produced such storms and convulsions among Catholics in Europe, has neither called forth protest nor excited misgiving among the Catholics of the United States. The explanation will probably be found in the fact that while the church in Europe has been considerably liberalized by the influence of the modern spirit and by the political revolutions and agitations to which it has there been subjected, the church on this side of the Atlantic, imbued in the beginning with medieval ideas, has so faithfully retained and acted upon them that the recent extravagant pretensions of the Holy See have caused its members no surprise. In reality nothing has been claimed which its American adherents have not been accustomed to concede. Hence, though republicans themselves and born to an heritage of the largest freedom, their utter inability to sympathize with Italians in their struggles against absolutism and oppression invested with a character of sacerdotal sanctity. Their emotions as freemen are paralyzed by the suggestion of august and venerable names. Hence also their extreme sensitiveness, whether real or affected, to the most moderate and decorous criticism of the words or actions of the Holy Father and his counsellors. But whether always a genuine feeling or an artifice to enlist sympathy on the ground of persecution, such sensitiveness is evidence of the need that exists for the criticism that gives so much offense.

CONSUL GENERAL BUTLER, having forwarded to the State Department a reply to the charges made against him, we suggest that, when action is taken concerning the same, it be extended to include an inquiry into the practices of other consular and diplomatic officers of low grade, in selling the agencies connected with their trusts. A writer in the New York *Tribune*, who held an Eastern consulate four years, states that these consulates are all jobs except when they are hospitals, and that if Mr. BUTLER sold his agencies, he only followed a rule so well established in the East as to be "an understood thing." These offices are held at prices varying from five hundred to a thousand dollars, and the agents come in with their bids as soon as a new Consul arrives at his post, since under the law every agency is vacated by the appointment of a new Consul, when new selections must be made. These positions return nothing pecuniarily to the incumbents, but they give protection from the government and immunity from certain taxes, and also entitle the holder to a definite or indefinite amount of brow-beating of the local authorities by the Consul on his behalf, and are, in effect, temporary passports and naturalization papers to the appointee. The writer states that a considerable trade in passports is also carried on, and that he knows of an instance in which five thousand dollars was paid for one bearing the signature of a certain Consul-General. Interpreterships are also worth a great deal of dirty work for the Consul, and are eagerly sought for at that price. It is stated that these pecadilloes are the legitimate consequences of our system, that Congress does not invite honesty and capacity into the service, nor the State Department care to keep them in while there. An instance is cited of a Consul at one of the Italian ports who became so notorious for his drunkenness, debauchery and neglect of official duty, that he only escaped disgraceful removal by compulsory resignation, but who, upon the next change of administration, was appointed to a still more important post. There is said to be only one Eastern consulate in which the tenant can live decently on his salary, and that is occupy by a single man, who, if he had a wife and family to provide for, would probably resort to irregular appliances to increase his income. According to the statements of this writer the whole system, as at present conducted, is scandalous. If the government of the United States is perfectly indifferent to the character, capacity and honesty of its foreign agents, let it be so understood; but meanwhile, until such a decision shall have been reached and promulgated, let the whole subject be fully investigated; since, however fixed our public servants may be in their belief that personal uprightness and official rectitude are not worthy of consideration, their masters, the people of the country, feel a stain upon its honor like a wound.

THE revolution in Cuba is taking a provokingly long while in which to accomplish the much-wished-for-by-the-Spaniards feat by dying. Considering how many times it has been pronounced dead, or if not positively dead and cold, how soon it would be, the protracting of the struggle by the obstinate Cubans is something remarkable; and the circumstance has of late been creating the impression in some quarters that previous reports were false alarms, and that the revolution is not going to die at all. This view seems to be the one which the Spanish mind is disposed to adopt; at least the Cortes is little disposed to treat the revolution as a thing of the past, a thing that can be readily disposed of. If the reports of the last few days of the landing of considerable amounts of war material for the revolutionists are true, then there is much reason for regarding the revolution as not only still alive but decidely kicking. And this we conclude is the fact, and we shall not be disappointed if the question shall from this time forth enlist the interest of the American people, and attract the early attention of Congress when it meets next.

Salt Lake Silver Items.

The following statement of the bullion shipments of ore from which we copy from the Salt Lake *Tribune*, of August 1, will give some idea of the amount of silver being taken from the Utah mines:

N. P. Woods & Co. have shipped since the first of July 5,000 bars of bullion, all of which was turned out by the furnaces in the neighborhood of this city.

And the following item from the same paper, same date, to estimate the value of the "bullion bars:"

Wells, Fargo & Co. ship from their house in this city this morning 7 bars of bullion from the Meadow Valley works, at Pioche, Nev., worth $10,029 94; from the works of Raymond & Ely, same district, 7 bars worth $13,306 94; the whole consigned to Lees & Waller, of New York.

While the subjoined, from the Salt Lake *Herald* is suggestive of pleasanter barricades to those interested in the mines than those which the French Communist built. The office of the Eureka Mining Company, first publication, last week, of the market, is literally barricaded with crude bullion, there being over a thousand bars piled up around it, weighing some sixty-one tons, valued at two hundred dollars per ton. This we learn is the result of three or sixteen days run of the Utah Mining and Smelting Company's works at Tintic.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad and its Connections.

As the change of gauge of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad makes the route from Baltimore to St. Louis intact, the subject of interior improvements is revived and excites considerable attention. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and its Marietta connections, as far as Cincinnati, are fully bonded at the United States Treasury to convey goods from ships or bonded warehouses in bond, with duty collectable at Cincinnati, and it only remains that the Ohio and Mississippi Company shall also be bonded to enable goods to be carried direct to St. Louis and Louisville. This, it is stated, is now being done by the Collector of Customs and other Government officers at Baltimore, and also importing merchants, the *Americus says*, are fully alive to the value of this "new departure," and will spare no efforts to establish and foster it. The shipping rates are from low to Baltimore as to New York, and the rail charges from five to ten dollars per ton less from Baltimore to St. Louis than from New York.

THE young man who does the Review of the Week in the Boston *Saturday Traveler* has need, it seems to us, of just a little bit more of modesty and distrust of his own powers. We are willing to recognize his intellectual greatness, his wonderful memory, to be proud of his political insight, to grow enthusiastic over the exquisite beauty and refinement of language with which he clothes his analysis of the ordinary events of the week—and all that sort of thing. It is delightful, for instance, to read that the election of Dr. Dollinger to the rectorate of Munich "is regarded as a slap on the chops for the Pope from a Catholic body"—because the expression is so realistic, picturesque, striking and calculated to inspire respect for the writer, to say nothing of its elegant dignity and impressiveness. But when, in recounting the death of Thad Carr, he refers to himself and her sister Alice in these dippant words: "They were clever women, but it seems to us that quite as much was said of Thad as of them after their personal powers as could in justice be made of them, circumstances quite as much as their talents," a woman of genius gave them the position they claimed fairly he said that either of the sisters was their field and the world of letters.

We cannot quite suppress the conviction that in spite of his bigness and his complacency the writer is altogether incompetent to judge of the matter respecting which he seems so very wise. There are larks in the heavens, and humming birds in the woods, cedars upon the mountains and violets in the vales; and in the great Order and Chemos of the Universe there is equal physical, floral and faunal opportunity, fragrance and song for all. These quiet Cary sisters may not have possessed their smiling critic's faculty of writing a column in forty minutes and making half of it, but it does not follow that they were not therefore women of genius. It is quite possible that genius may co-exist with painstaking conscientiousness and unobtrusive delicacy, the writer in the *Transfer* to the contrary notwithstanding, who perhaps would do well to remember that not Shakspeare himself can give more to a man than the man carries to Shakspeare, and that to a frog in a puddle all the ships upon the seas are unknown.

THE New York *Bulletin* intimates that the stock of the Philadelphia Steam Ship Company has been mainly subscribed for by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the full amount not having yet been made up. The same paper says that whether the enterprise goes on or not depends on the arrangement for leasing the New Jersey roads. It is also given out that, even if the Philadelphia merchants subscribe the necessary capital, they will only be allowed to enjoy the dignity of a steam service to Liverpool "on probation," and if it does not develope a profitable business at that port it is to be transferred to New York.

VICE ADMIRAL GRAVIERE, in a discussion of French naval tactics, declares that "the iron-clad navy does not recognize the fundamental order of battle," and that, "from the naval battles which have already taken place, we may judge somewhat of those of the future, so long as naval material undergoes no new change. Two iron-clad fleets meet and approach each other without firing. Every ship will select a particular adversary in the opposing lines, whom she will endeavor to sink by running down. The attempt to strike a square solid blow will often result merely in catching obliquely, and frequently the shock will be avoided altogether, and the two ships find themselves close alongside each other. It is then that the guns will come into play, and the broadsides pointed in at close quarters will shatter the plating and crash in the sides."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Richmond *Enquirer* defends "tournamentizing," and thinks it very good sport—much better than horse-racing and quite as useful in training young men for warlike purposes. It says: "To ride a horse well is certainly the first of soldierly accomplishments, and one that is very handy to have in case of war. There is danger of becoming entirely too utilitarian. The only question is shall we foster and encourage dexterity and fearlessness in feats of horsemanship, and cultivate gentle manners and courteous bearing, and bringing all that is manly, except horse-racing and prize fighting, into decent and disrepute merely because some people choose to ridicule it? We think it a very good school of training for our youth and it can certainly do them no harm."

The storms which have prevailed through the upper part of the State of New York during the last two weeks have interfered greatly with the fruit crops. One gentleman alone had, it is estimated, 4,000 baskets of nearly marketable peaches blown from the trees.

For some weeks—since the Orange riots in New York—workingmen in Cincinnati have been holding meetings with a view of forming a league, every member of which should take an oath to oppose Bricklayers in all shapes and forms. The first lodge was instituted on Saturday night as "Union League No. 1, United Sons of America." By the constitution all persons opposed to Catholicism, no matter of what nationality they may be, are entitled to become members.

One night last week, during the burning of a coke pit, on a farm in Hamilton county, Ohio, one of the men, Frank Wolf, employed in watching, fell asleep at his post, and was some time during the night bit by an adder. The intense pain made him almost wild, and his companions hurrying up to the spot found the unfortunate man upon the ground writhing in agony. Being told what had occurred, one of the men hurried off for assistance, but before he could return the man's neck had swollen to almost the size of his body, and an hour later death came to his relief.

Orangeism exists to a great extent in Massachusetts. There is said to be one town of several thousand inhabitants in the western part of the State, in which every male citizen is an Orangeman, and such is their influence over new-comers that a man cannot live there a year without becoming one of them.

The people of Council Bluffs, Iowa, last week were astonished at the appearance of myriads of fish in Spoon lake, near that place. The *Nonpareil* says the water was literally alive with perch, buffalo and catfish, moving in shoals close to land, and so languidly as to be easily caught by hand. They were dying by thousands and floating toward the shore, making a ring of dead fish around the lake. The mystery is where these fish came from. It is the opinion of some that they came through some subterranean passage forced by a late freshet through the bottom of the lake, carrying the fish from some distant body of water; but others contend that the immediate dependence of the thing is so great that there is no resisting it. Twice I have seen the President's carriage and I'll be damned each other. It is a rich scene as far as Jim is concerned.

George Francis Train refused to make a public exhibition of himself, in Cork, upon the interrogative ground that "he was the nephew of the Lord Lieutenant, imprisoning the Chief of Police, creating a panic in the Gladstone Ministry, putting Disraeli into bed, making the great Bismarck to shake with the palsy, Bismarck quake with paralysis, Thiers go to bed with Banquo's ghost, Napoleon's table, and the swindling treaties of the High-Joint Dead-Beats scattered to the winds!"

A very good story is told of Lady Macdonald, who is to be presented during the stay of the High Commission, heard much said as to the probabilities of Secretary Robeson's success in regard to Mrs. Astell. A number of persons were discussing the subject at a party, and Lady Macdonald said she thought it would be a great pity for so brilliant a woman, one so calculated to adorn society, for particularly Washington society, to marry Mr. Robeson, and at the same time, as things were to-day, she would be would merely be a New Jersey lawyer. Mrs. Frelinghuysen, who heard the remark, said, "I assure you, Lady Macdonald, that there are worse positions in life than being a New Jersey lawyer."

PURE WATER.

That prince of poets, Young, in his "Night Thoughts," sings, "Then nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," &c. I would that we had some living bard of equal luster to sing in sweetest song the praise of parched nature's swift restorer, limpid water, which sparkles, and bubbles, and boils, and rushes, and hurries, and glides, and flows on, on forever, like a thing of life, equally delighted and joyous in ministering to the wants of old and young, rich and poor, saint and sinner, never tiring in its mission of love to man and beast throughout this wide world; so mild, and gentle, and submissive; everywhere present giving life, and health, and beauty to all organic bodies; and where it is lacking all living things fade, and wither, and languish, and die; the oft cited and thirsty ox for want of water. As emblem of humility, it is applied to the basest men; as emblem of weakness and gentleness, it yields to the falsest touch, and falls harmless upon the most delicate flesh; as emblem of purity, it is the tried and cleanser of all things earthly; a model of usefulness, its uses are numberless and infinite; it is useful, only useful, and that continually; a model servant is it, for it has well adapted to gratify. Then the graduates, especially the younger graduates of other colleges will, many of them at least, be glad of an opportunity to compare their own recollections of college experience with those of a graduate of Yale, one of the oldest and most important of American colleges. But to alumni of the college to which the book relates, it will be more interesting than to any other persons, unless we except those who are preparing to become Yale students. The information which the book imparts is so full, minute and complete in its details concerning the college and the life of its members, that it would be hardly possible to imagine a question interesting to the prospective student which is not answered more or less satisfactorily somewhere in the volume. To those who have been and to those who expect to be members of Yale, this is so valuable and interesting a feature of the book that the graduate of '69 has evidently consulted their interest and pleasure at the risk of making his work tedious to the general reader. Chatfield & Co., New Haven, Conn. S. A. Clarke & Co., 119 Wood street.

The Domestic Life of Thomas Jefferson, compiled from Family Letters and Reminiscences, by his Great-Granddaughter, Sarah N. Randolph, exhibits a side of the eminent statesman's character with which Americans of the present generation are least familiar. His life and correspondence fill many volumes, and his life by Randall is an extensive and costly book, while anecdotes of these works contains much matter which has no attractions for general readers. They are therefore read but little except by students of our political history. Selecting from the works just mentioned both letters and anecdotes appropriate to her purpose, and adding letters and personal traits never before published, Mrs. Randolph has produced a very distinct and pleasing portraiture of Jefferson as he appeared to those who knew him intimately in private life. No American politician ever irritated the prejudices or provoked the resentment of influential contemporaries more than Jefferson. Among Virginians of the old families, the F. F. V.'s, his memory is cherished with a fanatical devotion which still burns and which will not be extinguished until the civil and religious privileges enjoyed by their fathers shall have been forgotten. While alive he was hated with a fervor which death hardly softened and which pursued his memory with relentless calumnies. The Domestic Life seems well adapted to correct some of the popular notions thus spread abroad concerning Jefferson's personal character. Harper & Brothers. Gildenfenny, Fifth avenue.

Little Sunshine's Holiday is a matter of fact account of the sayings and doings of a child of three years, during a month's absence from home with her parents. It is "not a story, but the real truth," we are told by the author, who is the author of "John Halifax." Though the mere truth, it is told with such skill and vivacity that children will read it with interest, and many parents with advantage. Harper & Brothers; E. Miner.

A novel is always a picture of manners, and the writer who chooses contemporaries for his characters, portrays with more or less accuracy the manners of his own time. Hence novels which have ceased to be read for the interest of their story, often possess greater or less value as history or as affording a true picture of the time which it is the object of a good history to impart. Few people now-a-days have either leisure or inclination to read the novels of the last century, though some of them enjoyed great repute in their day. Mr. William Forsythe, late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and favorably known by his life of Cicero, is the author of a book which gives the results of an exploration of these sources of entertainment to former generations and of historical knowledge to the present; *The Novels and Novelists of the eighteenth century, in illustration of the manners and morals of the age*. Though Mr. Forsyth may not have made the most of his subject, he has made a very attractive as well as a very instructive book. It is not a history of the English works of fiction of the last century, but a view of British manners and morals as they were in the last century, for that view being gathered from hints and descriptions in the novels of the period corroborated by facts from other sources. We have also sketches of the plots and of some of the leading characters in the most famous of those works of fiction. As a specimen of Mr. Forsythe's spirit and manner we quote a part of what he says about that celebrated novel, "The Fool of Quality," of which John Wesley published an expurgated edition for the use of the early Methodists, and of which an edition appeared only a few years ago with a laudatory introduction by no less a writer than the Rev. Charles Kingsley, author of Alton Locke. Forsythe says:

"He (Kingsley) calls it a brave book! I am bound to say that I wholly disagree with him. It is wearisomely dull and tedious book; it was never my misfortune to read; and as a fiction, or a story, or a work of art it is beneath criticism."

Appleton & Co. R. S. Davis & Co., Liberty street.

We have received No. 4 of volume V. of the American Law Review July 1871. It is strange that any lawyer feels able to get on without this excellent periodical. The table of contents is as follows: I. History of Admiralty Jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the United States. II. The Reporters and Text Writers. III. The Scotch Courts. IV. Digest of the English Law Reports for February, March and April 1871. V. Selected Digest of State Reports. VI. Book Notices. VII. List of Law Books Published in England and America since April 1871. VIII. Summary of Events. IX. Correspondence. The particular attention of the profession is directed to what is said concerning "The Revised Statutes" of Pennsylvania page 566-67-68. Kay & Co., Wood street.

All persons concerned for the public welfare ought to take interest in the American Social Science Association and its proceedings. If any of our readers chance to be ignorant of the objects of the society, they can not do better than procure number 111 of the Journal of Social Science, filled with valuable transactions, besides general intelligence, home and foreign, bearing upon the interests of the Association, the three essay papers by prominent members on practical subjects, such as "Public Parks and the enlargement of towns," "Art education in America," "Civilization and Wealth," "American System of Patents," "Nature and Sphere of Police Power," "Legislation and social science e," etc., etc.

When referring to the Association author of its good works deserves special mention. This is its *Handbook for Immigrants to the United States, with Maps*. It is crammed with such information as not only immigrants from abroad, but emigrants to the West from the old States are concerned to possess. Both the Journal of Transactions and the Handbook are published by Hartland Houghton, and are on sale at the store of H. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street.

The attention of teachers is particularly directed to a new book on Algebra, *The Normal Elementary Algebra*, by Edward Brooks, A. M., Principal of Pennsylvania State Normal School, and author of the Normal Series of Arithmetics, Geometry, &c. In the multiplicity of books on the same subject now in use, it would be rash to say that this is the best. We are, however, fully satisfied that it is a work of great merit, the result of much experience in teaching as well as of a thorough mastery of the science. Theory and practice are judiciously combined, while in the conciseness and simplicity of the rules and methods, Brooks's algebra is evidently superior to many of the popular treatises. An advantage of the book is the arrangement by which it may be used for instruction in a longer or shorter course of the science at the desire of the pupil, or the option of the teacher. Sower, Barnes & Potts, Philadelphia.

The *Greek and Latin Texts*, published by the Harpers, are universally admired, and are now used in nearly all American colleges. Texts more accurate can nowhere be found, while the little volumes are so elegant as to please the most fastidious taste. To the series is now added Sophocles, in no respect inferior to its predecessors. Miner's, Fifth avenue.

Mark Boyd, a member of the English civil service, and once rather prominently before the British public in connection with Australian emigration, has published his *Reminiscences of Fifty Years*. Having known more or less intimately many prominent and some really distinguished men, the author is able to tell some interesting things about them. Unfortunately, he seems incapable of discriminating very accurately between point and no-point in a story, and too often takes it for granted that an anecdote or an incident is worth recording because it relates to a person who, though important in his social circle, is utterly unknown to the general public. However, a few of the Reminiscences are so good as to compensate many dull and insignificant "narratives of garrulous old age." Appleton & Co. R. S. Davis & Co.

The same new York House has republished in very neat style a little book by Prof. Tyndall on *Light and Electricity, being notes of Two Courses of Lectures before the Royal Institution of Great Britain*. Though prepared in the first place for the use of those who heard the lectu res of which they form the outline, these "notes" will be found valuable by students in this country. In them the leading facts and principles of Light and Electricity are stated and illustrated with the perspicuity and precision which mark all the author's writings. Davis & Co.

The Higher Christian Life, by Rev. W. E. Boardman, has just appeared in a newly "revised form." As a mere publishing adventure the book has had an immense success; a success in part due to the controversy called forth by it concerning the theory of the Christian life which the volume was written to recommend. Apart from this influence, however, the book has qualities to make it attractive to the very numerous class, who in sermons relish sweeping generalization, confident assertions and illustrative anecdotes. Henry Hoyt, Boston. J. W. Pittock, Fifth avenue.

The Two Little Bruces is a book for very young people, published by Mr. Hoyt, and both in appearance and contents seems very likely to please the class of readers for whom it is designed. On sale at Pittock's, Fifth avenue.

The author of "John Halifax" is so great a favorite with the public that her works are in constant demand, a fact which accounts for the substantial and pleasing form in which the Harper's are issuing them in a library edition. "Oliver" and the rest are for sale at E. Miner's, Fifth avenue.

People who desire the works of Charles Dickens in a form at once convenient and cheap would do well to purchase the cheap edition issued by D. Appleton & Co. R. S. Davis. Several new novels now on our table are *Delapaine; or, The Sacrifice of Irene*, by Mansfield Tracey Walworth. *The Widower; also, A True Account of some Items Frohen at Crabapfels*, by J. P. Smith. G. W. Carleton & Co. R. S. Davis. *The Island Neighbors. A Novel of American Life*, by Antomette Brown Blackwell. *Her Lord and Master; A Tale*, by Florence Marryat. Harper Brothers; E. Miner, Fifth avenue. *Vivia; A Modern Story*, by Florence Wilford; *Marvin and Merchant*, by Mortimer Collins. D. Appleton & Co.; R. S. Davis, 175 Liberty—street. *The Last Allini; A Love Story*, by George Sand; *The Iron Mask*, by Alexander Dumas. T. B. Peterson & Brothers. *The Wife of a Vain Man*, by Marie Sophie Schwartz. All for sale at Pittock's.

POLITICAL.

CONTROLLER.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER—
R. J. McGOWAN.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

TREASURER.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
Capt. W. M. DALGLIESH,
SEVENTH WARD.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
C. L. MAGEE,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

FOR CITY TREASURER—
A. J. COCHRAN

Will be a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

MAYOR.

FOR MAYOR—
J. B. SWEITZER,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
BEN. W. MORGAN,

Subject to the decision of the Republican voters of the city of Pittsburgh.

FOR MAYOR—
A. H. GROSS,
Of the Twentieth ward.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

New Dress Prints,
NEW SHIRTING PRINTS.

At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra good bargain.
At 8 1-3c, Fast Colored Prints.
At 18½c, 4-4 Feather Ticking.
At 12½c, ¾ Heavy Linen Towelling.
At 99c, 8-4 Turkey Red Table Linen.
At 12½c, Light Delaines, best quality.
At 25c, Fine French Organdie Lawns.
At 25c, Striped and Figured Grenadines.
At 12½c, Striped Hernanis, a great bargain.

DRESS GOODS.

A New Stock of All-Wool Poplin Plaids.
Black Alpacas and Black Poplins.
Plain and Corded Silk Poplins.
Plaid and Colored Dress Silks.
Cassimeres and Jeans for Men and Boys' wear.
Water-Proof Cloths.
Double width Pressed Flannels.
Book-Fold Eastern Flannels.
Fine Rob Roy Flannels.
Heavy Country Flannels.
White, Plain, Colored and Grey Flannels.
Opera Flannels, all colors.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

These Are the Leading Prices
AT
EVANS'

DEPARTMENT STORE,
NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.
MASONIC HALL BUILDING.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT
Black Hernanis,
BLACK
Llama Lace Points
BLACK LLAMA LACE
SACQUES AND JACKETS,
WITH FLOWING SLEEVES.
BUFF, BROWN, DRAB AND GREY
LINEN,
FOR SUITINGS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

ONE PRICE.
Campbell,
Williamson
& Dick,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR STOCK OF
BLACK AND COLORED
SILKS,
In Glace, Gros Grain and Dead Lustre, which they can recommend as the best and most durable makes.
BLACK ALPACAS
AND
BRILLIANTINES,
Of a Superior Quality, warranted to retain their Color and Lustre.
Black and Mourning Materials
SUCH AS
CRAPE CLOTH, CORDURG,
DELAINE, FRENCH MERINO,
PUPLIN, HENRIETTA CLOTH,
GROS De ZURICH,
GRENADINES and HERNANI.
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

SUMMER GOODS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
The Peoples' Store
(MASONIC BLOCK,)
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,
PITTSBURG

a very slow trade at a decline of ½ per barrel. We quote at $4 65 on lower creek, and $4 75 on upper road.

OIL CITY, August 7.—Market quiet; a little more inquiry for ordinary, on lower creek held at $4 85 to $4 90.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Lines.]

ROUSEVILLE, August 7.—Market quiet at $4 65; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7.—Market quiet and dull at $4 00.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Market quiet and dull; crude 13¾@13½; and nominal; refined 24½@; refportect sale of a cargo at 26½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, August 7.—Market quiet and offering at $4 60 to $4 62½; sales 1,000 bbls. at $4 62½.

TITUSVILLE, August 7.—Market quiet and inactive at $4 20@4 30 bbls.

TIDIOUTE, August 7.—Market very quiet but a better feeling; sales at $4 40.

OIL CITY, August 7.—Market quiet; lower road at $4 70@4 75; on City $4 90@4 95.

PHILADELPHIA, August 7, 5:35 P. M.—Crude 13¾ 13½; refined, August 24½@24½; September 24½; September and October 24¾@ bid; sales 4,500 bbls; August 24½@.

NEW YORK, August 7.—The market continues dull, and prices are lower; crude nominal at 13½@13¾; August, 14½@14½; no sales reported.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Bbls.
J. K. Parhom	Union Oil Works	208
Thos. Kane	Penn Oil Works	211
Vondeveer & F.	Model Oil Works	604
Bates & G.	Penn Oil Works	208
Bates & G.	Citizens Oil Works	74
Reeves & Vonte	Penn Oil Works	208
T Hacket	Vesta Oil Works	636
Jas Forbes	Capital Oil Works	420
J W Parhom	Model Oil Works	416
G O Evans	Commercial Oil Works	74
G O & W R	Penn Oil Works	208
Lockhart & F	Brilliant Oil Works	204
Lockhart & F	Brilliant Oil Works	208
Vandeveer & F	Brilliant Oil Works	208

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Union Oil Works	208	Penn Oil Works	208
Model Oil Works	409	Penn Oil Works	208
Vesta Oil Works	636	Reliance Oil Works	208
Vesta Oil Works	634	Crystal Oil Works	424
Reliance Oil Works	208	Capital Oil Works	420
Brilliant Oil Works	1,020	Keystone Oil Works	840
Total			6,344

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R.—W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, August 5, 1871.

John Speer & Co., 62 barrels to Logan, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J. M. Reiter, 207 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Logan & Co, 209 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & S, 504 barrels to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fuller, Marvin & Co, 208 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart P & Co, 408 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

H W C Twaddle, 94 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 211 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 200 barrels to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

National Refining Co, 208 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 203 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Refining Co, 325 bbls refined, to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Montgomer, K & Co, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Frew & Wagner, 250 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....3,664

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 7, 1871.

Cattle.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Allegheny depots were twenty-one cars, nine of which came from Chicago, three from Indianapolis and the balance from Ohio. In addition to these there were from one hundred to one hundred and fifty driven in from Washington, Beaver and Butler counties, making in all some seven hundred on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle offered was about the average of those generally on sale. The market opened up slow and dull and continued so until the close. Not so many butchers as usually attend were present, and the supply of cattle was considerably in excess of the demand. Prices ruled very low, and trade was slow indeed. A great many buyers purchased two weeks supply on last Monday, and they would not purchase except at their own prices. At 11 A. M. a considerable number were on hand, and sales were reflected in the West, and rates again advance up to their usual high standard. No wish is farther to the thought," and need somewhat by the consideration that al causes that produce stringency act as the surface indications show the contrast the New York weekly statements of the banks, it frequently happens that an unshow appears which is not warby the daily report of the con- of the market. It is stated that e million of money was suffered to lie idle Saturday until to-day because no demand e for it, yet the bank statement was unfavorhas no doubt been cooked up to that ap- and is the precursor to other operations to apparent scarcity that rates may be ad- It has been a hard pressure on many of York banks to make even a portion of the five per cent. which they are obliged to pay epositors, and almost something turns up to the loan demand, we may look for a change icy of banks paying interest on current de- hich has been condemned by sound financial and referred to in several reports of wise e high functionaries of the Treasury Dend recommended that it should be if not interdicted by legislative action.

rs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following s of Government bonds in New York to- furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their idents:

	Morning.	Closing.
ns of 1881	113½	113½
ns of 1862	114½	114½
ns of 1864	113½	113½
ns of 1865	113½	113½
ns of 1865 (new)	113½	113½
ns of 1867	113½	113½
ns of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	113½	113½
Pacific	113½	113½

T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue d street, quote United States securities in s yesterday as follows:

tates 6s of 1881	113½
tates 5-20s of 1862	113½
tates 5-20s of 1864	114
tates 5-20s of 1865	114
tates 10-40s	113½
tates 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113½
tates 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
tates 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
cific Railroad	113½
Pacific	113½

following table, made up from dispatches re- J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 7, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½	114½
	114½	114½	115½	115½	115½	114
	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½	108½
	126	126	126	126	126	126
	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
	128	128	128	128	128	128
	85	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½	88½
	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½

rs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of delphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following ditions of the closing prices to-day of the most ocks:

ania Central	61
ohia and Erie	47½
navigation	38½
s preferred	47½
and Allegheny Railroad	61
alley Railroad	56½
sylvania Railroad	126½
and Amboy Railroad	126½
n Navigation	17½
	56½

s W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth ave- ollo Building), dealer in Government, State nicipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance ellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the k Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks gin for the same commission and on the ns as New York brokers. Money to loan of $500 and upwards on collateral or well in- romissory notes, or on mortgages on city or y county real estate.

CE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 7, 1871.

KS.—In consequence of the uniformity in e omit our usual extended quotations. We mark, however, that a fair trade is being ed for the season: still the market may be ffered and dull. All leading articles, except n wheat, are steady and firm at previous ns. Flour and wheat are weak and unsettled all the signs of the times point to lower nd that, too, soon. The great feature of ent just now are the berry, vegetable and market, which are fully stocked, and ready e made. We may add that a heavy rain, od thunder storm passed over the city last which had the effect of moderating the ere, which had been almost intolerable.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, August 8, 1871.

KS.—The market was quiet, and buyers are small to hold off, refusing to pay the rates e wanted. This, however, has been the for some time. The receipts of crude con- eral. The market contains an ample sup- to quote as follows:

CRUDE.

llowing are the asking rates for the various s: Sept. 12@; August, 13c; S. O., all year, ; B. O., all year, 12½@12½c.

REFINED.

market since our last has undergone no change. Buyers were scarce, and those were inclined to hold off. The asking rates ade at 24½; August, 24½; September, October, 24½@; October to December, .

SALES.

s August.....24½@.

COOPERAGE.

reels.—Market dull. Sale 100 country made delivered at $1 65; we quote city made on overed, at $1 75.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

OIL CITY, August 7.—The *Herald* says: s a moderate inquiry upon the creek on y, mostly for future delivery, but no change prices or in the day's transactions, buyers willing to pay the figures at which most ers are holding, and the latter generally mak- concessions. The following are the

SALES:

upper creek, Titusville pipe	$4 37½
upper creek, Titusville pipe	4 37½
upper creek, Titusville pipe	4 37½
upper creek, Titusville pipe	4 37½
upper creek, of A. T. Co's oil	4 37½
upper creek, of A. T. Co's oil	4 37½
lower creek, S. O. 60 days	4 50
lower creek, S. O. 60 days	4 55
lower creek, S. O. 60 days	4 60
lower creek, regular	4 65
lower creek, regular	4 65
lower creek, Rouseville	4 70
lower creek, Rouseville	4 75

VILLE, August 7.—Market very dull and ding at $4 30@4 37½.

ENANGO, August 7.—Market quiet; S. W. ude like cause for future; August ; September to October, 24½@; October York, August 7, closing of the oil.—The n market is lower. The outlet for the past s overcast, very unsatisfactory. Selling, with- ation on the Creek. Slight concessions ered, but not large enough extent to ctions. Crude is held at 24½@ for ; buyers for spot delivery, and price for last ; refined oil is lower; sales of 1,000 bbls ; August, 24½@; September, 24½@; October, 24½@; November, 24½@; December, 24½@; January, 25@; February, 25½@; March, 25½@; April, 26@; May, 26½@; June, 26½@; July, 27@; August, 27½@; September, 28@; October, 28½@; November, 29@; December, 29½@; January, 30@; February, 30½@; March, 31@; April, 31½@; May, 32@; June, 32½@; July, 33@; August, 33½@; September, 34@; October, 34½@; November, 35@; December, 35½@; January, 36@; February, 36½@; March, 37@; April, 37½@; May, 38@; June, 38½@; July, 39@; August, 39½@; September, 40@; October, 40½@; November, 41@; December, 41½@; January, 42@; February, 42½@; March, 43@; April, 43½@; May, 44@; June,

THE VERY LATEST.

DOLLINGER.

An Authorized Statement of His Position.

While Opposed to the Dogma of Infallibility, and Excommunicated, He has No Sympathy with Protestants and Those who Seek the Overthrow of the Catholic Church—The Doctor Pl at Ease—His Early Submission to the New Dogma Probable.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW YORK, August 7, 1871.

A Munich correspondent has had an interview with Dr. Dollinger, who gives this authoritative statement of his views and position: "They call me the new Luther. Heaven forbid; I have no ambition to play the part of Luther. There is no Catharine Bara who is luring me away. I am excommunicated, it is true, but I am not a schismatic, and, gray, clearly understand that I have and can have no sympathy whatever with the errors of Protestantism. I have spent most of my life in combatting these errors, and I am not pleased now to find that Protestant clergymen and theologians imagine that I am in sympathy with them, or have changed my opinions. Do they forget my 'Doctrine De l'Eucharistie dans les trois premiers siecles?' My work on the interior development and the effects of the Lutheran schism, and my sketch of Luther? I see clearly enough that the sudden notoriety which has been given to my humble name arises not from sympathy with my desire to preserve the Holy Catholic Church from what I think is an error, but from hatred to her and a desire to bring about her destruction. Vain desire! for she is built upon a rock, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against her. There is no question of a schism at present, nor need there be one. To make a schism there must be two parties—one desiring to separate itself from the community, the other wishing to exclude the adversaries.

"Doubtless there is now a party which wishes to exclude us; but we have neither the intention nor the wish to separate ourselves from the Catholic Church. We are like the nun Saurin, who, in England, some months ago, brought her plea before the courts—not to be released from her convent, but to be protected against those who sought to expel her. We wish to remain in the Church as a lump of liberal leaven, until we leaven the whole; and we wish to do this without abandoning any of our rights.

"A schism in the Catholic Church is not so easy as it is in the little communions of the Protestants, who separate the one from the other on little points of doctrine or opinion, and who then reunite themselves as easily. Perhaps we shall repeat the example of the Jansenists, who never accepted the bull Unigenitus, but who for all that remained Catholics; or of the dissidents of the excommunicated Utrecht school, who were pronounced heretics, but who rested nevertheless in the bosom of the church.

"One cannot doubt that very grave consequences will result from the dogma of infallibility. To that dogma the Pope is recognized as omnipotent. He reigns in absolute power over all Catholics of every class—priests and laymen, statesmen and peasants, workmen and lawyers—all are made to submit themselves to his rule. This is not all. The new papal dogma is declared an infallible law-giver—on all questions of moral order; and the constitution of a state, as well as individual scruples, must curb itself to submit to his dictates. This being so vitally important, is that the state which appoints a functionary shall know whether he recognizes the omnipotence of the Pope according to the new dogma, for if he does will he not govern his actions, not according to the laws and constitution of his country, but according to the orders of the Pope, to which he must submit himself blindly.

"It is not exactly true that all the French clergy have accepted the dogma without internal protest. I have reason to know that some of them have objected; but they do not venture to make their objections known. The inferior clergy in France are wholly under the control of the Bishops. If a cure is dismissed, he has no resource, no court of appeal, no method of maintaining his rights. The government maintains the authority of the prelates, and it is absolute. In Germany the Bishops exercise a great authority; they stretch it far, very, but nevertheless the priest enjoys certain guarantees against the Bishop and is somewhat protected against his arbitrary decisions. Hence has been no positive opposition, to which my name is attached. The this movement, to which my name is attached. The movement has not progressed; for out of eight thousand priests in Bavaria, there are not one hundred with me. Without doubt there will be a crisis, for if the State yields and consents that in the schools the dogma may be taught, it completely strips itself of all its rights. The kernel of the question lies in the future. This generation will live and die as it is, but the next generation will move as it is taught. It is perfectly certain that the Bishops will not willingly abandon their rights in the education of the young, and the government will be ongenerallted if it does not force them to do this. At present it is impossible to say what the government will do. The prime Minister is a deeply dyed Ultramontane; the other ministers are more liberal, but they are undecided what to do.

The correspondent asked Dr. Dollinger if there was an organized party of which he was the head, and whether the opponents of infallibility were acting without concert with each other. "There," replied Dollinger, "you touch a very important point, and one I would be glad to have well understood. When I speak, I express only my own sentiments; but it is evident that there is a large body of people who adhere to this movement, who have nothing in common with me. I constantly receive letters and addresses signed by Atheists, by Israelites and by Protestants, and to all of these it is evident that the interior character of the movement which I have set on foot has not the slightest interest. They wish to attack and overthrow the Catholic religion, I am opposed to that religion, and believe it from what seems to be an error. Nevertheless, throughout all the world, there is a hatred of ultramontanism as a recognition of the necessity of erecting a barrier against the doctrine of the personal infallibility of the Pope, and all who share this sentiment were actuated by my opinion, I could welcome them as allies; but as they are inspired by nothing great majority of them are inspired by nothing better than a hatred of all christianity, I can have no association with them. It is certainly to be feared that the reform inside the church will be forgotten, and overwhelmed in the attack made upon the church from without. I confess that one who takes issue with the church, animated by the best of motives, treads on dangerous ground. In my case I plant myself on the position that I am not in conflict with the true principles of the church, and that the Council did not express truly in the dogma of the 18th of July, the mind of the church. The truth is in the bosom of the church. We must believe that, or we go adrift at once. I say to you that it is certain that when dissidents pass beyond the limits that are perhaps not well known, they fall into the abyss—into nihilism. We have seen too many proofs of this, and I confess that, while in all of the addresses I receive, I easily find the denial of the dogma of infallibility, I look in vain among the elements so diverse for an affirmative agreement. But all we desire are tentative measures, provisional measures for repelling the dogma and for maintaining the just rights of the civil power, which this dogma, in our opinion invades."

The correspondent closes his letter: "The interview left on my mind the impression that Dr. Dollinger was himself convinced that the movement he had set on foot would be soon swallowed up in the advancing wave of rationalism and scepticism. As for Dr. Dollinger himself, I should not be at all surprised to hear at any moment that he had made his submission. He is clearly ill at ease, and he is too much of a logician to fail to see that his present position is untenable."

NEW YORK, August 7, 1871.

THE GREAT FOUR-MILE RACE AT SARATOGA.

There is great interest manifested in the four-mile race which comes off at Saratoga August 16th. The arrangements made are extensive, and efforts are being made to induce turfmen to come from all quarters. It is said that Harper will put in Littletown or Express to assist Longfellow; Mr. Belmont Iseney to assist Kingfisher. General Buford has brought Enquirer (crack last year) from Kentucky. He will have him in with one of the above horses to assist. There is great rivalry between Buford and Harper as to these two colts. Both are by Leamington, both claimed to be best, and are competitors in Kentucky. Last year Enquirer had the lead; this year Longfellow has it, and they will meet in the race.

GILMORE INTERVIEWS GRANT.

P. S. Gilmore has just returned from Long Branch, where he had an interview with President Grant relative to the forthcoming international musical jubilee. Gilmore was cordially received by the President, who gave him an autograph letter to accredit representatives of the United States in Europe, heartily commending the great project which Gilmore has undertaken.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Departure of the Royal Visitors—The Dublin Riot—Feeling of the Population at the Conduct of the Police.

DUBLIN, August 7.—The royal visitors left the city to-day. Crowds lined the streets through which they passed, but not a cheer was raised. The people preserved a dead silence, broken only by a few hisses. The conduct of the police at Phœnix Park yesterday, which is denounced as inexcusably brutal, has embittered the population. The newspapers demand an immediate investigation. The Amnesty Committee has issued an address. They declare that the meeting to make a holiday for royalty would have been illegal, because the people met to plead for captives, they were stricken down and the sword reddened with their blood.

Trial of Communists.

VERSAILLES, August 7.—The first court martial for the trial of Communists opened to-day, and the indictments were read. Some of the prisoners during the proceedings with levity, whereupon the Court prevented them from communicating with one another. The examination begin to-morrow.

POLITICAL.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—The election for delegates to the Republican Convention passed off with comparative quiet. There was one or two quarrels downs, but no serious disturbance. Lieutenant Governor Dunn, United States Marshal Packard, Postmaster Lowell, Collector Casey and Colonel Custar, Speaker of the House, were elected. The election stands for Governor Warmoth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth wards; doubtful, Eighth ward; against Adminis-tration, First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth and Fifteenth wards. In all these wards the anti-administration party claim a majority, but the election returns are not yet all canvassed. The State, as far as heard from, eight parishes cast three votes for Warmoth and seventy-seven delegates; forty vote against him and send sixty-four delegates. Eight parishes not heard from.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Rives five feet, having fallen four inches. Showery; heavy rain at four o'clock.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 7.—Arrived—Mohawk and Yeoman, New Orleans; Lake Superior and Grey Eagle, Keokuk; Florence, upper Mississippi; St. Luke and Nile, Missouri river; Julia, Vicksburg. Departed—Davenport, Iowa; Bismarck and Mohawk, New Orleans; Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; St. Luke, Missouri river; Florence, Cairo. River falling again. Weather clear and very warm.

Cairo.

CAIRO, August 7.—Henry Ames, up from St. Louis at 7 P. M.; Burksville, Nashville Packet, 3 A. M.; Florence Lee, Evansville Packet, 4 A. M.; Arrowsmith, to New Orleans, 6 A. M.; Julia, Vicksburg to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; R. J. Lockwood, St. Louis to Red river, 7 A. M.; Grand Tuscarora, Memphis to St. Louis, and Dictator, Grand Tower to Cairo, 11 A. M.; Capital City, St. Louis to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; Andy Johnson, St. Louis to New Orleans, 11 A. M.; Minnie, St. Louis to Arkansas river, 3 P. M.; Indiana, New Orleans to Cairo, 4 P. M. River stationary. Clear. Thermometer 92.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, August 7.—Total beeves 6,000, of which 4,300 are now on sale, 116 cars at Cammonsburgh, 91 at One Hundred and Fourth street, and 56 at Weehawken. The market is lighter run, and causes a stronger market, and an advance of 3c is established, making the poorest average quality sold the 100 pounds per cent. claimed by sellers into account; loss than 100 Texas are on sale; lowest rules fair to good cattle, 10@11½c; prime to choice 11@12c; no very prime offering; the average was 11½c. Four loads of Illinois, 1,150 lbs, sold at 12c; 100 Illinois, 65c cut, four loads of Kentucky, 1,200 lbs, at 11½@12c; market closed 1@½c stronger.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 28,000 for the week and 5,500 to-day; market steady and unchanged, most sheep selling to-day; market steady and unchanged, most sheep selling at 6@6½c, and lambs 10@10½c; one prime lot 11c. Offerings of 2 cars Kentucky lambs 65 lbs, sold at 9c. 2 cars Canada, same weight, at 8c. Hogs—Receipts 24,000 for the week and 5,600 to-day; market showed a little firmness, with the report of an advance in the West, dressed sold to-day at 6@6½c; the market for pigs remained dull.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 7.—Sugar and molasses unchanged. Cotton firm at 19@19½c.

KENTUCKY.

The State Election Yesterday.

The Democratic Ticket Elected, but the Republicans Make Gains of 50,000—Rioting in Various Parts of the State.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—The midnight returns from the Kentucky election are very meagre. It is probable the Democratic State ticket is elected by reduced majorities.

PARIS, August 7.—This city has been in a state of excitement since noon to-day. About 1 P. M. a difficulty occurred between a Republican and Democrat, and during the excitement two shots were fired by an unknown party, one shot taking effect in the face of Deputy Marshal Dillon, inflicting a painful and dangerous wound. The negroes immediately rushed home and armed themselves with guns, &c., and came back. The whites also procured arms, and it was only by great exertions and firmness on the part of the Mayor and others that much bloodshed was prevented. During the excitement some one telegraphed for soldiers, and a platoon of ten men were sent from Lexington to restore order. Their services were not, however, required, all being quiet by the time they arrived. The vote in the city for representatives stood: Henderson, Republican, 836; Clay, Democrat, 723; Republican majority 85, a Democratic gain of 143 since last August. The county will give a Democratic majority of about 400. The vote for Governer was not counted to-night.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The total vote of the city is 12,300, which is fully an average vote. Of this Leslie received 8,296 and Harlan 4,651. Leslie's majority in the county is 3,721. Harlan ran slightly ahead of his ticket. All the Democratic candidates for the Legislature are elected. The returns generally show Republican gains. The Republicans concede Leslie's election by 20,000. The Democratic majority in the State is variously estimated here at from 20,000 to 50,000, which is a falling off from the Grant-Seymour election of 40,000 or 50,000 from the last gubernatorial election.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—All the returns from Campbell county, Ky., are in but two precincts, Barker Stone, Republican, is elected by from 100 to 150 majority, a large Republican gain. The contest between Harlan and Leslie in the county is close.

CINCINNATI, August 7.—Harlan, Republican, carries Newport, Kentucky, over Leslie, Democrat, by 108 majority. Baker, Republican, for Representative, has 198 majority over Berry, also Stone, Republican, for Representative, over Morm, Democrat, 207 majority. Returns from Newport, Dayton and Bellevue, Highland, Coldspring and John's Hill give Baker a majority of 234. Stone's majority is 266. Partial returns from five other precincts indicate the election in the county of both Baker and Stone.

Specials to the *Enquirer* give additional accounts of rioting in various parts of Kentucky to-day. At Frankfort after the polls closed, a riot occurred, in which one hundred shots were fired. W. D. Gilmore, Clerk in the Auditor's office, and Stark Bishop, both whites, were killed; several whites and four of five colored were wounded, though not seriously. The State troops were called out, and the excitement has quieted down. That the vote was not counted to-night. It is conceded that the Republicans carried the city by fifty majority.

It is reported that one colored man was killed at Hickman, and several, both white and black, wounded. Two are reported killed at Elliston.

The *Gazette* special says: Another shooting scrape occurred in Paris to-night, in which Noah S. Alexander, son of C. Alexander, of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, was killed by George M. Hibler, clerk of the Court. They had been joking, when Alexander told Hibler to be quiet or he could shoot a pistol, the ball from the distance. Both parties then drew revolvers and began firing, one shot hitting Alexander in the head, killing him instantly. Both were well known citizens.

OHIO POISONING CASE

Buffenbarger's Family Physician States that His Death was Caused by Consumption—Mr. and Mrs. Colburn in London.

COLUMBUS, O., August 7.—The Coroner's inquest, announced to take place at London, Ohio, to-day, in the alleged poisoning case of Buffenbarger, was postponed on account of the absence of two jurors, therefore nothing official has been developed. Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Colburn arrived at London to-day. Dr. Collins, Buffenbarger's family physician, the house and Dr. Buffenbarger knew that the whose word is entitled to full confidence, in which consumption; that weeks before his death he announced to Mrs. Buffenbarger (now Mrs. Colburn) that her husband's demise might be expected at any time. He also says he never prescribed any forms of arsenic having been administered to Buffenbarger and thinks he would have done so had it been given within twenty-four hours of his death.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1871.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.

Nothing has been made known to-day relative to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, except the report that the time of resignation of the office was left to himself after his interview with the President to-day. Prominent gentlemen express surprise that the question is not yet definitely settled, as they are led to believe from there now the President would have appointed a successor to Pleasanton, in the person of J. W. Douglass, First Deputy Commissioner.

THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan to-day were $9,300. The amount of subscription during the past week shows a considerable increase over that of any other week for nearly two months previous.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, August 7, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of Bar'r.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Premises.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.....	29.71	01	83	S. W.	5	12	R	1
Cairo.....	29.57	83	87	S. E.	4	88	R	1
Chicago, Ill.....	29.80	01	78		0	00	C	1
Cincinnati, O.....	30.00		86		0	00	A	1
Cleveland, O.....	29.90	01	80	S. W.	5	12	C	1
Davenport, Iowa..	29.80		78	S. W.	2	02	R	2
Detroit, Mich.....	29.90	01	78	S. W.	2	02	C	1
Memphis, Tenn....	30.00		91		0	00	R	2
Nashville, Tenn....	30.00		86		0	00	C	2
New Orleans, La...	29.80		87	S. E.	2	04	R	2
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	29.87	01	83	S. W.	4	08	C	1
St. Louis, Mo.....	29.86		85	S. W.	2	12	R	2

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, just perceptible; B, gently blowing; C, pleasant breeze; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

McKEESPORT.

Rapid Growth of the Town—Enterprise of Its Citizens—The Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Company—Kirkwood & Merrington's Coal and Coke Car.

There is a spirit of enterprise manifesting itself in the borough of McKeesport, which if prodited by and kept alive, will make it one of the most important towns on the Monongahela. A vast number of new buildings are in course of erection, the streets are being improved, two live weekly papers have been recently established and the citizens are generally alive to the interests of the place. This spirit of progress is in a great measure due to the establishment of various manufactories in the place, the most important of which is the Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car factory, which was established in 1865 upon rather a limited capital, but by way of energy and enterprise it has gradually increased and extended until it is now one of the most important manufactories in the county outside of the city and vicinity, and the most important of the character in the county. At the time stated, the company had a number of the old McKeesport Foundry and adjoining property and started in connection with the forge a car manufactory and machine shop. The work was a slow one at first, but gradually the business increased, notwithstanding the present buildings cover over an acre of ground, the company found it themselves compelled and are making arrangements to extend their works. About one hundred hands are kept employed, and the amount of work on hand would justify the employment of as many more had the company room, and facilities for employing them. The establishment, as before stated, combines three manufactories in one, a complete foundry, a machine shop and car factory. The company make a specialty of casting the patent pit car wheel with the chilled eye and tire. They have also construct-ed two light locomotives for coal works, one for Mr. James O'Neil and the other for Mr. A. Lowe, both of which have given entire satisfaction; and in addition to the general car building business and repairing, they are the sole and exclusive manufacturers of Kirkwood & Merrington patent coal and coke car, one of the greatest and most profitable inventions for coal ever of the age.

The Company have just completed and have now on exhibition an iron car of this patent, which is one of the complete set arrangements for the purpose for which it is intended that has ever been invented. The advantages claimed for this car, all of which are not only apparent but have been fully demonstrated by actual experience, are that the bed being composed of two wrought iron boxes, balanced on the axles and dumping towards the centre, the load is equally distributed. It can be discharged instantly without extra labor, by opening the gates. Dispensing with the hopper as used in the ordinary car, the capacity is increased at least one-third. Being constructed on the plan of the gondola or flat car, the bed made of iron, with shallow sides, it supercedes all other cars in use, where it is necessary to unload with the shovel.

In fact it will adapt itself to every want of our coal and coke trade in the way of transportation, where railroads are the medium.

The company are prepared to manufacture not only this class of cars, but all others, including pit wagons upon the most reasonable terms. They also make a specialty of the manufacture of pipe and mining machinery, and their facilities for constructing the same enable them to furnish it upon the shortest possible notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

The Pittsburgh and McKeesport Car Manufacturing Company is to-day one of the most solid and reliable manufacturing companies in the State, and it is under the control of a board of directors and officers whose names are a sufficient guarantee of this fact. Following is a list of officers, directors, &c., of the company: President, W. H. Brown, Pittsburgh; Treasurer, R. C. Loomis, Pittsburgh; Secretary, T. J. Craig, Pittsburgh; Superintendent, J. N. Shallenberger, McKeesport; Directors, W. H. Brown, R. C. Loomis, William Douglas, James O'Neil, T. J. Craig, J. N. Shallenberger and John F. Dravo.

Each of the several departments before mentioned have a separate head or foreman, Mr. Robert Adair being foreman of the foundry, E. P. Holt of the machine shop, and J. G. Gibson of the car shops. Mr. Frank L. Shallenberger is general manager and Mr. Ed. Wood bookkeeper; both young gentlemen of rare business qualifications. Mr. J. N. Shallenberger, the Superintendent, is one of the most energetic and untiring men men in the county, and the company would find it extremely difficult to fill his place, so much energy is due much of the prosperity of the entire firm.

There are other matters of interest in this thriving town which shall be referred to in future.

Mortality Report.

Dr. J. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports seventy-three deaths in the city for the week ending August 7, 31 of which were infants under one year of age, and eleven children from one to ten years old. The diseases are stated as follows: Accident, 1; accident by burn, 1; cerebral apoplexy, 1; acute bronchitis, 1; cholera infantum, 12; consumption, 5; croup, 4; child-birth, 1; debility, 2; disease of brain, 1; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 2; disease of heart, 1; typhoid fever, 4; hypertrophy, 1; disease of the heart, 1; inflammation of the brain, 1; peritonitis, 1; inanition, 2; measles, 1; pyæmea, 2; small-pox, 2; suicide, 2; ulceration of bowels, 1; unknown cause, 2; whooping-cough 1; still births, 9. Total 75. There were 37 males, 36 females, and all were white. The report shows a decrease of six over the report for the previous week.

NEW BOOKS.—If any of our readers are impatient to secure at the earliest possible moment the latest work of fiction, or books of any kind just published, they should go to the establishment of J. E. Weldin & Co., No. 101 Wood street. This firm have arrangements with the largest publishing houses of the East, which are very near to perfection. As soon as a new book by any popular author is issued by the publishers, it is sent to Weldin & Co., by the shortest and quickest route, and may be had by purchasers while yet damp from the press.

ANY person with $12,000 to invest, can find a chance to make forty per cent. by reading in our advertising columns the announcement of "Wanted, partner." Such opportunities are not found every day.

Collection Department of the Mercantile Agency.

Past due claims promptly pushed to collection at the office of "The Mercantile Agency," 63, 65 and 67 Fourth avenue. Possessing as we do unequalled facilities for the transaction of a collection business, in which we have been engaged in this city for the past eighteen or twenty years, we would call the attention of the business community to our very efficient system of prosecuting past due collections, and legal business generally, at distant points, where it becomes very desirable to obtain the services of prompt, reliable and efficient lawyers. Before putting clients to any expense whatever, we can, as a rule, advise them correctly as to the probability and chances of collection of their claims.

R. G. DUN & Co.

Robert J. Breckenridge, Manager. tf

ANOTHER HARVESTER SUIT.—Litigation under patents for harvesters seems to be on the increase. Another old patent has appeared in the field, viz: one granted to J. J. and H. F. Mann, June 34, 1856, subsequently extended and reissued. Suit has been brought for infringement of this patent by H. F. Mann, its present owner, in the United States Circuit Court, at Pittsburgh, Pa., against the Silfer Wells & Shriner Manufacturing Company, of Lewisburg, Pa., manufacturers of a machine extensively known in the West as the "Mann Header." Defendants claim to be licensees of Emerson & Co., of Rockford, Ill., part owners of the Marsh patents. As a considerable amount is involved in this suit, we will advise our readers of the result.

We understand Mr. Mann is negotiating with parties in Ohio for the extensive manufacture of harvesters under his patent.

CORONER WEST received notice last evening that a telegram had been received by a gentleman connected with the Union Depot Hotel from a lady in New York, setting forth that she had just learned of the mysterious suicide of Mrs. Clark, at the Union Depot Hotel; that she was the mother of the unfortunate woman, and that she would come here from New York immediately to learn further particulars concerning the remains, &c. Upon careful inquiry it appears that the dispatch was sent to the Coroner Saturday after the publication of the sensation concerning the matter in question, and the probabilities are that it is a hoax, and an attempt to beat the Coroner at his own game by some practical joke, as the woman has not as yet arrived in the city.

GENUINE SARATOGA WATER on draught at Clark's, 105 Fifth avenue.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

ARMAND FREILE appeared before the Mayor and made an information against George and Anna Schuh, fire for keeping a disorderly house on Franklin street. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the accused.

Last evening about six o'clock the locomotive and tender of the Erie Express jumped the track while turning the curve a short distance above Anderson street, and were totally demolished. Fortunately no one was injured. The passengers, notwithstanding the heavy rain, rushed out the cars, but the only inconvenience they experienced was receiving a thorough drenching. The cause of the accident was a broken rail. The debris was removed in the course of a few hours.

PLEASANT VALLEY RAILWAY.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders—Election of Officers.

The stockholders of the Federal street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company held their annual meeting last evening, at the company's new Station House, on the north end of the road. The meeting was organized at eight o'clock, and presided upon J. Gallagher, Esq., to preside, and electing J. T. Stockdale, Secretary.

The Secretary then read the reports of the President and Secretary of the road, showing the road to be in a flourishing condition. The report of the Secretary showed the following receipts for the eight months were $6,076 76. The reports were adopted.

After the transaction of some routine business, an election for President of the Company and a Board of Directors was entered into, with the following result:

President—Wm. H. McCreery.

Directors—Messrs. J. Gallagher, Joseph Meyers, Dr. Wm. Hamilton, J. T. Stockdale, Capt. Hirelton Lamb, W. Frank, H. T. Columbus, J. J. Anderson and H. Freyvogel. The old Board was re-elected, with the exception of Mr. Evans and H. Freyvogel, who declined serving.

A vote of thanks was then unanimously tendered the officers of the road for their efficient services the past year, and the interest they manifested in the success of the road, after which the meeting adjourned. The newly elected Board of Directors will hold a meeting in a few days, when a Secretary and Treasurer will be elected.

The station house, where the meeting was held, is a neat two-story brick, and has just been completed. The first floor contains two waiting rooms, one for gentlemen and the other for ladies. The second and third stories each contain three bedrooms for the drivers and conductors. The building will be occupied in a few days by the employees of the road, who will doubtless appreciate the efforts of the company for their comfort. Work has also been commenced on the new stables. The stable will be a one story brick, 96 by 150 feet. The rear part will be three stories in height the full width of the building, and about thirty feet deep, which will be used for the storage of hay, feed, &c. The building will cost about $14,000. When these improvements are completed, this road will equal any of our old roads, and far better upon its new era. The managers of the road deserve great credit for the enterprise manifested in the successful completion of the road, and in putting it on a paying basis.

SOUTH SIDE.

SANITARY.

Meeting of the Board of Health of the South Side.

A meeting of the Sanitary Committee or Board of Health, of the South Side, was held last evening.

Members present—Messrs. Welker, Evans, Knowles, Pearson, Riggs and Thomas.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The following nuisances were reported. Two on Ninth street; one near Bingham and Twelfth streets; one on Washington street, between Seventh and Eight streets; one on Sarah street, and one on Seventeenth street. Walnut alley was reported in a filthy condition.

On motion it was resolved that the committee visit the above places and order the abatement of the nuisances.

A motion that Mr. Hersh, President of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, be notified to have the gutters on Carson street raised and kept in a cleaner condition. Carried.

A motion that the Street Committee be notified of the filthy condition of the streets, with the request that they be kept cleaner. Carried.

A motion that Council be requested to take some immediate action with regard to having free vaccination provided for those who are unable to pay. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

Public Amusements.

THE MUSEUM.—It is not often our people have a chance to look at over six hundred pounds of humanity done up in one package, and that package done up in Nature's best style. Col. Goshan, now at the Museum, is not only one of the largest but one of the best looking men in the country. He will remain with Major Burnell but a short time, and no one should miss seeing him and the numerous attractions to be found there just now.

PERSONAL.—W. H. Sherman, Esq., well-known in amusement circles in this city, leaves to-day to take the position of advance agent for the New York Female Minstrels, now performing in Western Pennsylvania. Mr. Sherman is a clever gentleman, and thoroughly understands his business.

JOSEPH LEIBLER FOR MAYOR.

Mr. Joseph Leibler, in presenting his name as a candidate for the Mayoralty, is thoroughly in earnest, and those who know him and who is it that does not? do not doubt that his large business experience would enable him to discharge the duties of the position with credit. Sobriety, ability and honesty distinguish himself, he knows full well how to appreciate the interests of workingmen, and there is no doubt that he would receive their undivided support.

WEED FAMILY FAVORITE.

Avoid "fits" and disagreeable characteristics of all kinds by purchasing a Weed Family Favorite sewing machine.

STYLISH.

The shoes that Kenold & Co. have in stock and constantly adding to order, are there as a call when in need of a handsome and elegant boot or shoe.

MR. JOSEPH LIEBLER.

Perhaps there is no one man now before the public as a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens of Pittsburgh who more thoroughly combine the necessary qualifications of head and heart to discharge the duties of office than Mr. Joseph Liebler. He is a gentleman well-known, and a business man of long standing, and is highly especially popular with our German fellow-citizens, would undoubtedly command the full support of the party.

THE FAMILY FAVORITE.

For sewing anything from lace to leather use the Weed Family Favorite sewing machine. Call at 116 Market street and try it.

FOR AN EASY SHOE

Go to Kenold & Co.'s, 19 Fifth avenue.

OUR INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

The contest for so important a position as Mayor of a great city like Pittsburgh is fairly opened, and people are beginning to talk about them for a suitable man. In Mr. Joseph Liebler, the great trunk manufacturer, we have the man. He is a man, and therefore will suit the working man, chanic, and therefore will suit the working man, and being possessed of sound judgment and fair business tact, would creditably and properly discharge the duties of the office.

THE WEED.

The most simple sewing machine doing all kinds of work is the Weed, at 116 Market street. Call and examine.

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

The "Dollar Reward Soap" saves labor, time and fuel, clothes, money, and women. For sale by all grocers.

Call and Examine.

If you want anything in the China, glass or common ware, go to the China Palace of Breed's, 100 Wood street.

Photograph Paper Weights.

Wholesale and retail, at Breed's China Palace, 100 Wood street.

Corns.

One of the most wonderful preparations which has come into use recently is Robinson's Corn Solvent dissolves and disintegrates the corn entirely, leaving the foot as smooth and healthy as if the corn had never been there.

It not only removes corns, but warts and bunions and indurations of any kind are freely removed.

Let any one whose feet are troubled with these pests try it at once, and every particle of indurated matter can be removed from the feet. They are sold at 50 cents each, or by the dozen, at Keyzers, 167 Liberty street. Sent by mail for 60 cents.

The Free Excursion, Lunch and Auction at Shady Side.

On Thursday next promises to be the most agreeable affair of the kind of the season. The lots are beautifully situated, a pleasant mansion will be sold, and a good lunch given. Property in that section is rapidly advancing. Another opportunity to obtain, so favorably, good lots, will not be soon had. The fare by railroad to the city, is but six cents, on monthly tickets, and there are plenty of trains. These lots are undeniably the most desirable now on the market. They are located in a romantic and thriving part of our suburbs, and the most fashionable drives to and from the city will pass in front of them. All contemplating securing lots, either as investments or as homes, will do well to read the advertisement, and arrange themselves of the excursion. Shutterly & Murphy, No. 4,318 Butler street, and George W. Humbert, No. 60 Fourth avenue, will furnish free tickets for the excursion and plans of lots, on application. See advertisement.

Liberal Inducements

Are offered by Messrs. Breed & Co., at their handsome China store, 100 Wood street.

Jonas Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy

Has received the endorsement of eminent physicians, and its great efficacy is certified to by druggists generally. rus*

Silver Ware at Reduced Prices.

Call and see the elegant stock of silver ware that Messrs. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, are offering at reduced prices.

DIED.

VERNER—On Monday evening, August 7th, of dysentery, Mrs. E. S VERNER, wife of John R. Verner, aged forty-five years.

The funeral will take place at her residence, near Ewing's Mills, in Robinson township, on Wednesday next, August 9th, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MCBRIDE—On Monday, August 7, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., THOMAS MCBRIDE, in the sixty second year of his age, at his residence, 199 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

FOSTER—On Sabbath, August 6th, 1871, at Edgewater Station, Allegheny Valley Railroad, JOHN W. FOSTER, in the 45th year of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from the Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

STEWART—Monday, August 7, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mr. SAMUEL STEWART, in the fiftieth year of his age. The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. Samuel Curry, No. 146 Ridge avenue, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

CODY—At Mercy Hospital, Rev. Father CODY, aged seventy, under the Very Rev. Father Hacker, of St. Paul's Cathedral, for the last thirty years on the mission in this diocese.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America,
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)
Locomotive Tender Boxes and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware. Office and Works near Junction of Penn'a and Ohio R. R. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have sold my entire interest in the "ELIZABETH FURNACE COAL COMPANY," to ELISHA M. FULTON, of Elizabethport, New Jersey, (one of the above firm), to take effect July 1, 1871, who will continue the business as heretofore, and who is authorized to receive all debts to the above firm, and to pay all indebtedness of the same.

GEORGE BLACK.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between W. J. SMITH and SAMUEL FOSTER, under the firm name of SMITH & FOSTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm will be settled by W. J. SMITH.

W. J. SMITH,
SAMUEL FOSTER.

Coulterville, Allegheny county, Pa., May 20, 1871.

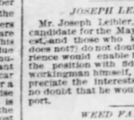
SUMMER RESORTS.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach. THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN,
Proprietor.

W. S. Haven & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE
WORDEN & HYATT'S VIOLET INK,
FRENCH COPYING INK,
ARNOLD'S WRITING FLUID,
OFFICE BASKETS,
GOLD PENS,
PRINTING, BINDING
AND STATIONERY.
Corner Wood Street and Third Avenue.

PUMPS.



Cistern Pumps,
Well Pumps,
Force Pumps.
Call and Examine Our Stock.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.
No. 167 Smithfield Street.

STORAGE,
AT NO. 73 WATER STREET.
LARGE CAPACITY.
Apply to S. N. EVANS,
At Patterson's Livery Stable, Fourth avenue.

DANIEL WALLACE,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 353 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BINGHAM'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else. Over 200 certificates of cures in 200 families standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 54 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTHS

WANTED—MORTGAGES,
IN SUMS O